ents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents

Vol. XIII.

Such dense cool mosses of living green The heaviest foot-full, cushioned there.

A winsome fountain, fairer to view

Than the sacred river of Xanadu.

Find in this rock a living tomb?

Is it the glare of a deadly sin?

Is it a soul that is flaming out?

is it the three of his restless hand,

To reproduce in this grosser sphere

Baffl d forever, but striving on,

In vain, in vain! Yet to thee is given,

Fairer thy work in its fragments even

Than any completeness man may know; For the very failures of thy for heaven

Dear lard of creation, allow the remark

Surpass the successes our world can show

That I warmly advise you to take my vers

The light that dark lingly glowers within, But halt a light, and the rest a doubt-

The marvellous grace that is sculptured here,

The beauty that breathed in his starry land

ving to carve from the senseless stone

The shapes that forever are haunting his brain?

With a gnawing, and cease ess, and hopeless pain, Forever and ever and ever in vain?

Jasper and ruby, by hidden hands strewed.

Singing its soul out in many a lay, Now with murmurous melody dying away, Then ringing, flute-like, as sinks and swells

imprisoned in silver bells. Down from the ceiling, broad crystal spars

Blood red in its dark depths resplendently glowed

EWHIVER BE

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

No. 676.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November, 25, 1859. Was it ever your fortune to pass Through meadow-lands covered with fresh-springin call it emera'd or some precious stone, neadow is green, why not say so, I pray, Feathered songster," or " worbler," or any such wor Is not, to my ear, half so sweet as a birdgiten be our meadow, where motherly cows nder-eyed oxen complacently browse; I was going to ask you to notice their strength, ir sinewy legs, and their horns' winding length; Yet so gentle are they that the roftest white hand.

Flashed evermore a thousand stars. Veined with parple and pale sca. gre 'n, Springing up into stately palms, Or drooping low their willowy arms; in the region of Massachusetts Bay But I can't be responsible if the kine Sunward pointing in stender spires, That never should glow with his golden fires over Mason and Dixon's line-Arching cathedrals, with nave and aisle, that freditened the chivalrous Southerners so And crypt and chancel, such as erewhile tinels, citizens, soldiers, and all, The stalwart sons of Teuton trod, When they gathered to worship God; orel grass or earthly hav And the airier shapes that pilgrims seel In the land of the sunny-hearted Greek Never refreshed her at close of day ablanar calves of the common ilk And swelling domes that proudly rise er she nourished with mundane milk : Under the Indian's burning skies; All that beauty and gold have done om the cavernous depths of the heaving earth; For the swart browed children of the sun or was it Ædumla's beautiful ghost, And castles with battlements, turets, and towers; ursing a giant to charge a host? Knigh by lances and ladies' bowers. Wantley dragon, come to munch Ice-white lilies and ruddy grapes, And numberless wild fantastic shapes was it not, passing these legends by, That the hand of man hath never wrought. lather, the famous " dun cow" of Sir Guy? Whatever, on that point, may be your opinions, That the brain of man hath never thought one thing is certain, she "did" the Virginians! Such shapes as reveal in the morning light But I fear I am wandering, so prithee go back Where the frost-king went by at dead of night; to where I turned from the beaten track. Only, these are cold and still, ws were to show that the strongest are meek, and die when the fire-king wreaks his will; And bravado and bluster the signs of the weak. And those were throbbing, and glowing, and rife For if you should chance on the pond in your path. With a tremulous, waving, inner Life When the gander is just going down to a both, With a party of geese and their goslings behind, Mystic and fearful. Who shall tell If a Life in the heart of the rock may dwell? Whose whole strength, united, a cow would not mind Did a Spirit far back in the night of time one but he makes a blind rush, hit or miss, Heaven born child of a heavenly clime. ouring out his small fury in one prolonged hiss; Work in his madness a nameless crime etches up his long neck, flutters forth his bro And, meeting from Justice divine his doom

ill you grasp the long neck, with its writhings a d take him to walk by your side, nolens volens, hich very soon quenches the flames of his ire And makes him exceedingly long to retire e moral of this, in your memory you keep, Vrapped up in such phrase as "still waters run deer be carefully shunned, though.) "all talk and t

he fable is yours, but the moral for me : For the finishing up of my story, dear friend, ar has no merit but this-'tis the end! therefore, to make it more worthy your time the precaution to dress it in rhym plainly, to speak without any pretence, make up in sound what is lacking in sense w, don't be malicious, and say, on that score bould have been rhyming a long time before! and moreover I think, to keep up the illusion, prematare lining of trunks and portmanteaus. I would be a good plan to divide into cantos tfall prematurely in medias res imbibe our wine by a gentle suction,

CANTO I .- Introduction a virumque ca "-no! songs I will not sing, I trow ous, blood-besprinkled for g not now of England's fame p to crown with old romance he vine-clad hills of sunny France. here the Alpine summits rise. follow not the mournful track ere thousands went, but came not back

gaze along Italian plains fors of that fearful night mold Virginia vèiled her fac ising to take heart of grace. ome and bearth fled out in flocks the rattling lamps of Gide on hers in the rout; hile John Brown was v pitching in d-sills of the grovelling North.

he captured Twenty-One. when in every Southern home th you, blind, do not ciscern: ful hard to kick 'gin nothing.' such, O friend, shall be my lay;

e's maddening affray ; figricis, and millly vigorous measures es of homely, rural life, at sorrows, simple wiles. ise, blame. &c . tears and smiles.

CANTO II .- Aquatic and Geological.

stance, in walking one fine summer day, and a broad river impeding our way trent was rapid, and frantic, and deep ; ocks on its bosom invited a lesp. lesily tell me, dear friend, do you think, ushing, and ranting, and raging, and roat raggy, old, slippery, camel-back flooring ig as if it would like to floor youk you are so equipoised you could ever g a tussle with that sort of river? Tis the charmingest thirg in the world off the trammels of civilization— that your stockings and shoes should be hur ight, out of mind," lest they aid gravitati that I ought to beg pardon, my dear, ng a word that may grate on your ear that whenever a housekeeper goes ige-I might unto Proteus compare 'e n lato stockings the minute you wear 'em!)
the seft water curl lovingly round, s too shallow to let you be drowned; our feet in the mud and the moss: where the ford is by trying to cross; plash in, and dash in -don't fall in-a fright, bles should cut, or the "blood-suckers? lling and biting ere only in fun. a la Micawber, "a stiff upper lip;" way of revenge on all graceless scoffers,

may laugh, you may frown, you may scorn it my dear, I have been there, and know all about the stream that has guided my course, lany the brook I have traced to its source— know, though, exactly; I fancy mo-t brook ou've followed them mile upon mile, anally, ceasing its turnings to trace, a it yourself, and turn—"right about face." on a time, thus seeking the fountain ngth to an overgrown rock-well, as larg nous, much-hoasted, Cyclopean barge at as the largest thing going just now. mes, they have certainly chosen the best, s not at all to incline to the west.) k in past ages had split clean in two, river, not knowing what better to do 't go round, deemed it best to go thro when it split, each fragment je made for the stream a respectable track;

f way up the side of this horrible crack mouth of a cave yawned dismal and black

A breakneeky path, showered over with spray Shelved out in a very precipitous way; But you know you can always, if cliffs should be steep, self into a baby, and creep. And once in the cave, you straightway for ot How you ever got in or should ever get out The sun's fierce eye hath never seen

from one gentlemas to another. I have always observed such courtseiss to them. While newly papers may call names, let me say that this is not the place for epithets; is is the place for reason and argument.

A PALACE IN GENOA.

AT EDVARD SERVER.

If was a festaday in Genoa the Palatia, is fine dealing from the place of early only in the bells proclaimed loadly arough, as if, indeed, they were ringing a half dozen.

If was a festaday in Genoa the Palatia, fire dealing or everybody to collective the dearer of everybody to collective the dearer of everybody to collective the court of such they dece reinforce, "Why this is the low or manufaction to lounge and loited ever and this could not prevent the square from an other room." "Any presence since the distinct of everybody to collective the court of the dearer of everybody to collective the court of the thing that the decire of everybody to collective the court of the thing that the decire of everybody to collective the collective of the distinct of everybody to collective the collective of the distinct of everybody to collective the collective of the distinct of everybody to collective the collective of the doctor, continually flow with great volumes of model water. The posse hidden, cruel grief, and passed on the collective of the model of the collective o

passable for such vehicles, the Strada Balbi and the Strada Nuova. Yes, it was a festa day in Genoa the Superb, and everybody was celebrating, all as busy as bees, doing nothing, and making a tremendous fuss over the performance. Everybody was in everybody's doorway, clustering there like jolly purple the air of being occupied. In addition to the grapes just before the time of the vintage-men, apartments in common, there were suites of women, and children—eating fruit, gambling, to each of his children. By and by we shall dancing, singing, sunning themselves royally, as if the sun belonged to them only, and was a heritage that could not be made too much of. is at present both too much fatigued and too

(Should you chance to come deer-stalking here in my As you did your wife, sir, " for better for wors I dont vouch for its actual truth, silly elf, Why, I don't pretend to believe it myself. Of my cavernous story I only say, What very few wr ters can, by the way. If it be not true, it might have heen; I do. t know how it is, for I didn't go in I couldn't, my dear, without risking my neck, And though I hope I shou'dn't object To that, were there any great good to be done. And I dont think there's even much fun to be found In a dark dismal cave thirty feet from the ground, All slimy, and drippy, and snoky, and lizaray, And mouldy, and slippery uncanny, and wizardy-I enjoy the bright river, true Minnehaha. But the shark-throated cave that's above it is-bah! GAIL HAMILTON

[NO BE CONCLUDED.] POSITION OF MR. SHERMAN.

On Tuesday of last week, during the discussion of the Helper book, Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker, made the fol-

lowing statement: Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Clerk, I have, until this moment, disregarded this debate, because their girdles, who beg sullenly in doorways; I presumed it was simply thrown at the House at this time for the purpose of preventing an organization. But the manner of the gentle
invariably a painful need of pocket handker
invariable a painful need of pocket handker
invariable a painful need of pocket handker
invariable a painful nee man from Virginia [Mr. Millson]—my respect for his long experience in this House, my respect for his character, and the serious their large-buckled shoes, that, one fancied, impression which this matter seems to have must creak awfully in a sick-room, and their

altering the matter objected to. in the original publication would be expurgated, that members of Congress and other influential past Forestieri, in divers habits of the Boulemen among the Republicans were induced to give their countenance to the circulation of the ladies, bare-headed, with huge fans in their edition so to be expurgated. F. P. BLAIR, Silver Spring.

Hon. John Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not recollect signing the paper referred to; but I presume, from my name appearing in the printed list, that I did sign it. I therefore make no excuse of that kind. I never have read Mr. Helper's book, or the general manner of the green of the sign it. I herefore make no excuse of that kind. I never have read Mr. Helper's book, or the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it. I have a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign it is a supervised and anxious the green of the sign is a supervised and anxious the supervised and kind. I never have read Mr. Helper's book, or the compendium founded upon it. I have country to the panoramic vision of a balloon never seen a copy of either. And here, Mr. Clerk, I might leave the matter; but as many harsh things have been said about me, I desire to say that since I have been a member of this House I have always endeavored to cultivate There was a mean old gate-way, with remnants

| Reale, like the face of an unknown to the panoramic vision of a balloon 'nough to know what dat mean.' 'nough to know what dat mean.' 'nough to know what dat mean.'
| Bah—frivole—you mus' not joke wis me! I want you to tell me one two sing—ze trutz—where from you come? You come from Amerique?' 'No marm—madamsell, I mean. I come

inces of Italy, the land of the doke far mients. It was with a half smile that Mrs. Beale recognized, in this pot pourri of sounds, the "Carnival of Venices, as she had heard it played by a famous violinist. But to what could she like arrival of Mrs. Beale from Marseilles, that george, in examining the register of the Bottel Pales, from Millan. The delighted nervo and donkeys—but such men and such donkeys—but such men and such donkeys—but such men and such donkeys. Donkeys laden with panniers of fruit, with stacks of cabbages, with ropes of onions, with stacks of cabbages, with ropes of onions, with pramids of flowers; donkeys leaden with panniers of frout, with flacks of oil, with stacks of cabbages, with ropes of onions, with pramids of flowers; donkeys leaden with panniers of frout, with flacks of oil, with stacks of cabbages, with ropes of onions, with pryamids of flowers; donkeys leaden with panniers of frout, with flacks of oil, by women, and pushed by men; and, whether lead of the doveted ally.

Why and the pale of the first time entirely and discussion become and on the rest of the flat time of the party were so anxious that we should soon become exhausted by an indistrict of the party were so anxious that we should soon become and service, but of the party were so anxious that we should soon become exhausted by an indistrict of the party were so anxious that we should soon become and service, but of the party were so anxious that we should soon become exhausted by an indistrict of the party were so anxious that we should soon become an anxious that we should soon become an anxious that we should soon become exhausted by an indistrict of the party were so anxious that we should soon become should soon become an anxious that we should soon become an anxious that we should soon become should soon bec voked, entreated, persuaded, cajoled, objurgated, by all manner of voices, from shrillest soprano to most sepulchral basso. What a wealth of words those screaming people wasted, and such people! Women, children, priests, beggars, bandits, strangers, pushing, shoving, moving how they could, but chattering always! On the carriage moves, towards the one street And oh the palaces, the rich old palaces, the wealthy hangings, their evanishing frescoes,

age to progress without collision—wondering if the wealth of these little bay-window like shops is in proportion to their outward show, and blaze, and glitter—wondering, also, if the silent echoes from above there do not be silent echoes from above the silent echoes from above silent echoes from above there do not sometimes startle this merry people, and make them sad. The coach moves on, amid foul smells and fair sights, past fruit stalls and polenta stalls; past gaudy shrines of saints, and stately palaces, with flapping old clothes, ragged bed-coverings, tawdry finery, always something hanging out at the windows, for all the world like the auctioneer's red flag. Past ugly Capmade on his mind—induce me to say now what I have to say. I ask that the letter which I send up may be read.

I send up may be read.

The following letter was thereupon read from the Clerk's desk:

Washington City, Dec. 6, 1859.

Dear Sir: I perceive that a debate has arisen in Congress, in which Mr. Helper's book, the "Impending Crisis," is brought up as an exponent of Republican principles. As the names of many leading Republicans are presented as recommending a compendium of the volume it is proper that I should explain to the read of these priests, fellows who invariably went in pairs, crept along stealthily and with noiseless tread and oblique under-glance, fellows who suggested to one, as it were inevitably, those famous canes nigri of the worshipful Dem. Hen.

Faustus, Corn. Agrippa, and other mediæval sorcerers of note—whom it was a matter of eourse to look upon as Jesuits. Then past gorgeous churches, all bedecked and festooned, with vast red curtains waving in their door sented as recommending a compendium of the volume it is proper that I should explain the value of the worshipful Dem. Hen.

Faustus, Corn. Agrippa, and other mediæval sorcerers of note—whom it was a matter of eourse to look upon as Jesuits. Then past gorgeous churches, all bedecked and festooned, with vast red curtains waving in their door ways, which, where a livelier gust or a hand with noiseless tread and oblique under-glance, fellows who table, on which is displayed the ripe beauty of a half-eaten meloo, while aprons and other ensigns of his office are scattered in every direction. Just now, he is in his shirt-sleeves, "keeping his hand in" by energetically polishment of nother mediæval sorcerers of note—whom it was a matter of eourse to look upon as Jesuits. Then past decided the works, he is alternately whistling, singing snatches of songs and hyms, and talking to himman and the ripe beauty of a half-eaten meloo, while aprons and brushes and other ensigns of his office are scattered in every direction.

Weeping his hand in "by e coach, past peasant women from the hills, in altering the matter objected to.

I understand that it was in consequence of his assurance to me that the obnoxious matter bare-legged, with nosegays at their batter-heads. hands, and their lovely white veils, the mezzaro, (famous as the prettiest article of dress in all

House I have always endeavored to cultivate the courtesies and kind relations that are due from one gentleman to another. I never adgree was a mean old gate-way, with remnants of a splendidly carved arch above it, and the gate itself, iron-bound and studded, wore blis-Hence I have a laways endeavoored to cultivate the controllers and liver relations that are due the controllers and liver relations that are due to make the controllers and liver relations that are due to make the controllers and liver relations that are due to make the controllers and liver relations that are due to make the controllers and liver relations to another. I never addition and his tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the tongos—construction of the controllers and the tongos—down to the final climate and different livers and the controllers and th

But Mr. Beale was not in the dungeon when his children came. He received them in the drawing room. So they, in their eager joy and love and tears, saw not the shadow, no

yet felt its chilling influence. After Breakfast. In this great rambling dilapidated disma Palazzo Cieco, there was ample room for every-body of Mr. Beale's limited household. The hangers-on of course were confined to the courtyard, and the rest, a French cook and his two attachés, a trio of German waiters, two or three maids, Miss Beale's femme de chambre, and George, were distributed about the house very liberally, yet enterely failed to give the place take a ramble or two through the Palace, it company with Miss Helen, but that young lady much under the sway of conflicting emotions to mouldy dilapidated palaces, with their tarnished | follow us, so we will take a casual peep at our friend George. This worthy, in accordance with his large and liberal disposition, has no dering if the neighbors high up there cannot clasp hands from their opposite windows—wondering how all the vast throng moving up and down, like courtiers in a palace-corridor, manage to progress without collision—wondering if the wealth of these little bay window like

ing brow and stick in hand, threatening condign punishment to Giacomo and Giovan B'teest, and Pepe, unless they cease making "sech a rumpuss." But most of George's nights have been spent outside the dark cell of patron, where he has not seldom waked in kindly horror, to hear the terrible nightmare ravings of the haunted banker, to soothe and puccini, with stupid, gross, sensual faces, clad compose him again to rest, or to administer the in coarse serge, and with a cross hanging from narcotic deemed to be requisite for him. This morning, however, we shall find him i

ality. The old frescoed walls are half covered with comic pictures he has cut out of odd num bers of Charivari and Figaro; he has dispersed at least a dozen spittoons about the floor, for made on his mind-induce me to say now flat black cocked hats-and there were some he is an inveterate chewer of the quid; in one

names of many leading Republicans are presented as recommending a compendium of the volume, it is proper that I should explain how those names were obtained in advance of the publication. Mr. Helper brought his book to me at Silver Spring to examine and recommend, if I thought well of it, as a work to be encouraged by Republicans. I had never seen it before. After its perusal, I either wrote to Mr. Helper, or told him that it was objectionable in many particulars, to which I adverted; and he promised me, in writing, that he would obviate the objections by omitting entirely or altering the matter objected to.

with vast red curtains waving in their door ways, which, where a livelier gust or a hand of Fedder Hotel, after while—'an de old ship Zion, halleluya—ah.' Wonder ef its so named can be recouraged by Republicans. I had never seen it before. After its perusal, I either wrote to mand he promised me, in writing, that he would obviate the objections by omitting entirely or altering the matter objected to.

with vast red curtains waving in their door ways, which, where a livelier gust or a hand of Fedder Hotel, after while—'an de old ship Zion, halleluya—ah.' Wonder ef its so named can be recouraged by Republicans. I had never seen it before. After its perusal, I either wrote to ton. And all the while, from a thousand campaniles, it seemed, ten thousand bells were ringing a race, a very steeple-chase of clatter, and he went on whistling and polishing with great vigor. A light now—dem dar chillun is de Fedder Hotel, after while—'an de Fedder Hotel, after while "Who dat?" he looked up, and saw Mademoiselle, Helen's maid, at his elbow, "Sarvant, ma'am. Good mornin'-Lord, how you skeer

"Your name-c'est George-n'est-ce pas? asked Mademoiselle. She was a French woman, with keen black eyes, and spoke in a pointed, impulsive sort of tone, and very rapidly.
"We, madamsell, dat dis chicken's name

om New York."
"Oui, vraiment! mais, you come wiz Mon-

wages doubled." By means of this sort of deception and cajolery, our worthy George transformed the sharp-eyed Mademoiselle from a dangerous spy into a most serviceable ally. And he confessed to himself that he had urgent need of every alliance to effect his purpose of restoring Mr. Beale to the cheerful walks of life, for that purpose began to recede every day further and further from his grasp. The aid he had expected from Mrs. Beale was but partially and feebly rendered. That poor woman was too much stunned and prostrated by her troubles and her rapid journey, and moreover had too long borne in patience the yoke of submission, to be as yet able to exert any rousing influence over her husband's sombre mood. "To suffer and be silent" was so completely the lesson her love had taught her, that

quer every other consideration, but whither might not Rupert's pride carry him? Meantime, though they had scarce been withof the chill shadow by which it was infested, and were already beginning to shiver, all un-conscious why, beneath its malign influence. Breakfast over, the two had withdrawn in hall embarrassment, half-dismay, and now, seated in Helen's white-curtained parlor, they gazed nto each other's faces with eyes of perplexed and anxious inquiry. This parlor of Helen's, one of the suite allotted to her, was the most delightful part of the whole establishment. The room was less grand grand in its proportions than other apartments, and consequently had a cosier, more bomelike look. It was finished, too, in an entirely different style from the other reception rooms—for which circumstance Miss Helen discovered she was indebted to Georgeeither to his natural taste, or a lucky scintilla

tion of his genius. Mr. Beale had left the re ordering of the palace entirely to his faithful servitor, and that worthy had chiefly confined his improvements to the private apartments destined for the family, wisely concluding that the other rooms "would do well enough," and that "'taint no use to spend money on oder people's houses." By chance, in his perqui sitions, he had come across a Jew upholstere who possessed part of the furniture of an Eng lish family who had been housekeeping in Nice and this was what George had purchased for Miss Helen, rather perhaps because he thought in obedience to any promptings of a sense of aesthetic fitness. In this way, Helen's rooms, instead of being burdened with the ponderous and immovable furniture, and made dark with the sombre hangings of old-time Genoese fashons, was fitted up in a light and airy style-the movables, of cottage fashion, were covered with white linen, the carpet was of a lively pattern, and the hangings graceful and maiden-like. It was indeed just the fit bower for a young lady of tase, and life, and health. The windows opened out upon small balconies, in the long cumulated mould of which grew tall and lux uriant oleanders, ever contrasting the ripe vo luptuousness of their lip-hued blossoms with the

clossy strength and richness of their dark green eaves; here, too, geraniums flourished, while, sown perhaps by some soubrette, yearning after Paris, the dainty mignonette tangled itself about their roots, and lavished its spicy fragrance all around. From these windows one could see the glorious lines of the Genevese bay, and the sparkling waves of the blue Mediterranean rinkled over with the white sails of craft, from the steamer to the felucca, from the fisherman's boat to the black-hulled man of war. Within in front of a mirror, that, with its autique frame, was as old perhaps as the time of Andrew Do ria, stood always a vase filled with fresh-pluck ed flowers. A piano of English make was with drawn to one side of the room, and, being open

"I see 'tain't no use tryin' to keep it a secret from you, madamsell," said he, with a bow to wards her, as if to compliment her profound sagacity. "The marster do have his flighty spells, specially at night, and I has to take spells, specially at night, and I has to take the compliment her profound sagacity. But of a great secret you know.

Is a great an or target a secret from you, madamsell," said her brother, "it wouldn't exactly do to ridges and across very lich and tertile nutie valleys, composed of deep alluvial soil, until we washington county, Md., which Capt. Brown valleys, composed of deep alluvial soil, until we came to Cyote creek, a very fine mill stream, running sufficient water to support several good mills and factories. Its facilities for manufactories are the best I have seen on the expedit to roise are the best I have seen or the roise transported to roise are the roise transported to r care of him. But ets a great secret, you know, artist, and I foresee it is going to be dull here. an' et mus' be kept from de children. He's I wonder if there are many Americans in the perfetly harmless, an' won't tech nobody. So you jest help me to keep de secret from de children, an' I'll give de marster an' de mad-lively polka, while his sister stood thoughtfully lively polka, while his sister stood thoughtfully ame a kind a hint, you know, to have your by the window, plucking off the dead leaves fine fish in the stream, and the singing and from the geraniums.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIER: LIFE ON THE PLAINS AND ADVENTURES IN

THE TENTED FIELD.

CAMP ON CYOTE CREEK. To the Editor of the National Era: Cavalry campaigning over the Western prai ries, with its hardships and privations, also has its pleasures-its interesting and charming episodes, which cause all regretful thoughts to vanish, and make the trooper or accompanying tourist, who have a taste for nature's beauties, she seemed incapable almost of grasping and love to retire for a season away from the grappling with the present exigency for a more active and positive style of demonstration.

George recognised this on beholding her, and drink, talk, think, and blow your noses, by set

mantic. And notwithstanding I have now been a wild rover for several years, I always look with yearning anxiety for the approach of fresh in the Palazzo Cieco twelve hours, the brother and genial spring, that I may again sally forth and sister had already known the overcoming on the plains, to inhale fragrant odors wasted from fresh young flowers, see new sights, adof the wilds of the mighty West, and, above all, to indulge in the exquisite and intense excitement of buffalo-chasing. This is a sport which English lords and nobles cross the Atlantic to American gentleman of leisure, who so often foolish and simpering moods, do not occasionally break the leading strings that drag them into unhealthy pursuits of relaxation and pleasure, come out here on the plains, breathe the purest atmosphere, lounge on beds of fragrant ravines and canons, gallop over hill and dale.

> red, pure blood, and grow healthy, robust, and There is a philosophy of travel, so Bayard Taylor says, and he is a philosopher. I have, however, had the pleasure of reading but very however, and the property of the writings of that great traveller. But I believe that travel expands the mind and gives us more exalted ideas of our own capacities for enjoying life and doing good, as well as a more just appreciation of the world around us. I believe that if our men of leisure could be induced it is said to be only fifteen miles to the International traveller. But to give the making his arrangements to send his train in to Fort Arbuckle. I spent the day in reading and fishing, and caught about a hundred pounds of as pretty perch as I ever saw.
>
> It is said to be only fifteen miles to the International travellers are the same of the property of the world around us. all fashionable retraint, both the health of future generations and the morals of American iety would be vastly benefited. But since I took my seat, my pen has been gliding along at its will. I don't know that it

has any right to be taking such liberties, especially under the above heading; so I must hold it in check, and prevent such random jot-While in camp at Rock Canon, a party of Delaware Indians came in with a mail from Fort Arbuckle. They were also the bearers of important orders from Washington to Major Emery. These orders changed our course of

march, and sent us on a visit to the Texas Re-serve Indians, who have just been removed to their new home on the Washita river, and in

tion. The stream is well belted with a grand forest of oak, ash, walnut, elm, birch, backberry, mulberry, white hickory, pecan, persimmon, bowdock, &c. Wild game abound in the woods,

chirping birds are well represented. It is seldom one sees a more beautiful and rich locality, so well adapted by every natural advantage for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Here is the place where congenial spirits may build themselves a rural paradise. The most picturesque sites for villages, mills, and extensive farms, are to be found all up and down the Cyote. Near our camp is a pretty little valley, comprising several thousand acres, and starting from an elbow-bend in the creek. The rich black soil of this valley is composed of alluvial deposits, and lies so as to be easily about two weeks in Chatham; some or the party of alluvial deposits, and lies so as to be easily irrigated from the creek at pleasure. A wood-irrigated from the creek at pleasure. The rich black soil of this valley is composed of alluvial deposits, and lies so as to be easily about two weeks in Chatham; some of the party ed ridge reaches an arm out into this valley, at the base of which is a cool little spring. Here some man of rural tastes can build his nest, and "In the mean time, Capt. Brown went East".

wealthy hangings, their evanishing freezoes, their evanishing freezoes, their elaborate carvings and fretwork, all green and damp, and fungus-grown, and flower-sprinkled! It looks so old—so very, very old—is the American's first thought.

The carriage moves on, past streets too narvow for vehicles, adown whose long vista, cool and shady, Mrs. Beale glances with wonder, comparing them to Cathedral aisles, and wondering if the neighbors high up there cannot dering if the neighbors high up there cannot necessary and liberal disposition, has no hes bedding her, and was the commencement of his work, and was the with his large and liberal disposition, has no hes helding her, and with his large and liberal disposition, has no hes helding her, and with his large and liberal disposition, has no hes helding her, and with his large and liberal disposition, has no he less than three places of residence within him as he felt that he is far from such influsion. The could expect but little aid indeed from her the could expect but little aid indeed from her the could expect but little aid indeed from her such that he is far from such influsion. The could expect but little aid indeed from her the could expect but little aid indeed from her such that he is far from such influsion. The chickens, a pheasant, at turkeys, three drink, talk, think, and blow your noses, by set with his large and liberal disposition, has no he less than three places of residence within him as he felt that he is far from such influsion. The could expect but little aid indeed from her such that he is far from such influsion. The could expect but his hopes were renewed now by the arrival and she could expect but his hopes were renewed now by the arrival and she could expect but his he could drink, talk, think, and blow your noses, by set much he could expect but his he could eva is calculated to give one a just appreciation of that pleasure. No diner-out ever enjoyed his to make a complete and thorough organization. The mere fact of travelling for several months dinner with greater epicurean gusto than the He issued a written circular, which he over the plains of the West, mounted on a gay and prancing steed, is of itself, to me, very relation of the prairies, when, after a day's gallar, as near as I can recollect, wild game, hot buns, and strong, steaming cof-

At night-fall, the wolves and cyotes from all the region round about treated us to one of their peculiar concerts. By the time we wished to retire, night had become hideous with the din of frightful howlings and discordant notes.

A party of us, armed with our guns and pistols,

"'Yours, respectfully, John Buow mire new beauties, learn more of the geography | A party of us, armed with our guns and pistols, sallied out to attempt a dispersion of our noisy neighbors, who had congregated in considera-ble groups not far beyond the line of sentinels. participate in. I have often wondered why our until twenty-three were either killed or so badly wounded that they could not leave the ground. visit Saratoga and other places of resort for the surprise, and the whole host took to their heels idle and elite, and spend so much money in the fashionable frivolities of humanity in its most and left in haste. After this, we had peaced by Capt. Brown or J. H. Kagi, I do not know fashionable frivolities of humanity in its most and quiet in camp, but a mournful howl could

chase the buffalo and elk, fill their veins with dangerous. A pack of them would not hesitate

clock to-morrow, providing we do not have too mach trouble in crossing the Washita and making a road. Probably we shall camp with these Indians for several days. If so, I may be able to give you some interesting items in re lation to their manners, customs, &c. Dock has just announced that the fish are fried to the proper degree of brownness, and insists that I must come to supper while they are warm. So mote it be. Your faithful servant, GUY OAKLEAF.

SOUTHERN COMMENTS ON GOVERNOR WISE .-We are satisfied that every intelligent man in the South has been completely disgusted at the broad and pathetic farce that has been played their new home on the Washita river, and in the vicinity of the Wichita mountains.

The next morning, general call was sounded at an early hour, tents struck, wagons packed, troopers in their saddles, and the whole caval-cade moving along the back track just as the sun began to lift his smiling face over the east ern horizon, and the birds to make the welkin ring with their joyous songs.

For several hours we moved along the back road for the purpose of "heading off" several military aid offered by Governor Gist, of South

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go on with the rest of the company to some place in Ashtabula county, Ohio, where we were to have a good military instructor during the winter, but he was disappointed in the sale. As he could not get cash for the teams, it was decided we should remain in the neighborhood of Springdale, and that our instructor, Col. H. Forbes, should be sent on. We stopped in Pedee, Iowa, over winter, at Mr. Maxson's, where we pursued a course of military studies. Col. H. Forbes and Capt. Brown had some words, ly, A. D. Stevens was our drill master. people of the neighborhood did not know of our purpose. We remained at Pedee till about the middle of April, when we left for Chatham,

retire with his family to a life of quiet felicity.

About an hour before sun-set, I took my had learned that Col. Forbes had betrayed his

"As the names were left blank, I do not know to whom they were sent, though I wrote several of them. I learned, however, that one Securing the most advantageous positions, we commenced a rapid firing, which we kept up Gerrit Smith also received one. Who the others were sent to I do not know. Neither Douglas nor Smith attended the Convention. I suppose some twenty-five or thirty of these be heard in the distance all through the night.

The buffalo have not yet come through this The buffalo have not yet come through this country, on their return to their winter grazing knew to be radical Abolitionists. I think it grounds in the south, and the wolves often suffer for something to eat. The smaller animals are too smart for them, and scarcely ever of meeting was in one of the negro churches in fall a prey to the ravenous appetites of savage Chatham. The Convention, I think, was called animals. Consequently, they are now very to order by J. H. Kagi. Its object was then dangerous. A pack of them would not he sitate long to a tack either man or horse. Quite likely, if we had not driven them away, some of our outside horses would have heat too. The first business was to elect a President and our outside horses would have been torn to pieces before morning.

At this camp we lay over one day, in order

The first business was to elect a President and Secretary. Elder Monroe, a colored minister, was elected President, and J. H. Kagi Secretary. The next business was to form a Contary. The next business was to form a Con stitution. Capt. Brown had already drawn up one, which, on motion, was read by the Secretary. On metion, it was ordered that each arti-cle of the Constitution be taken up and separately amended and passed, which On motion, the Constitution was then adopted as a whole. The next business was to nominate a Commander-in-chief, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. Capt. John Brown was unanimously elected Commander-in-chief; J. H. Kagi, Secretary of War; and Bichard Realf, Secretary of State. Elder Menroe was to act as President until another was chosen. A. M. Dr. M. K. Delaney was one of the Correspond-

> names I do not now remember. Most of the delegates to the Convention were from Canada. After the Constitution was adopted, the mem-bers took their oath to support it. It was then signed by all present.
>
> "During the interval between the call for the Convention and its assembling, regular meetings were held at Barbour's Hall, where we were stopping, by those who were known to be true to the cause, at which meetings plans were laid and discussed. There were no white men at the Convention, save the members of our company. Men and money had both been promised from Chatham and other parts of Canada. When the Convention broke up, news was received that Col. H. Forbes, who had joined in the movement, had given information to the Government. This, of course, delayed the time of attack. A day or two afterward,

were some others from the United States, whose

GOV. WISE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

is official oath, to keep the population supplied

with official reading matter; and the fact cau-

not he gainsaid that he has faithfully dis-

previous meeting of the Legislature, he ad-

popular sovereignty" and kindred topics,

stimated, but one of which alone filled twen-

v-nine closely-printed columns of the Rich-

and Enquirer. No wonder that " Douglas is

But we wish it understood that these remarks

are not made so much with reference to the re-

cent verbal demonstration of the Virginia Gov-

rnor, as to his established characteristic. For

in little more than eleven columns, into any-

thing extraordinary. So far from it, we must

ay, that in view of the fruitful theme afforded

ov Old John Brown, Governor Wise, if viewed

from the stand-point of the Sanford letter, has

been almost laconic. We expected him to de-

vote at least a dozen columns to the leader of

the invasion, and a column each to his confed-

Message No. 1 is devoted to the Harper's

Ferry invasion. It is not more than the aver-

age length of a President's message, and pre-

sents the subject in all its aspects. In the first

wo columns, the Governor prepares the Legis

lative mind for the reception of the astounding

narrative he is about to make, by portraying its

enormity in such language as the old prophets

foretold the woes that were to befall the Jewish

He displays great skill in magnifying the act

f twenty men into a matter of portentous na-

tional consequence. For if we are to credit

the boasted confidence of the friends of Slavery

the loyalty of the subject race, how can the

capture of a United States arsenal, and the kill-

ing of two or three citizens by the handful of

conspirators, be deemed of such alarming im-

asion has been, it is not more so than the

prompted and put it in motion. It is not confined to the parties who were the

tors in its outrages. Causes and influences lie behind it, more potent far than the little band

of desperadoes who were sent ahead to kindle

the sparks of a general conflagration; and the event, sad as it is, would deserve but little com-

ment, if the condign punishment of the immediate perpetrators of the felonies committed would for the future secure the peace which

has been disturbed, and guaranty the safety which it threatened. Indeed, if the miserable

convicts were the only conspirators against our

peace and safety, we might have forgiven their

offences, and constrained them only by the grace of pardon. But an entire social and sec

I must speak plainly to you, with the firm and

manly purpose of meeting danger, and with no weak and wicked design of exciting agitation.

That danger exists, of serious magnitude, there can be no doubt in the minds of the most calm

and reflecting, and the way to avert it in all

cases is to march up to it and meet it front to

The whole message is of this tenor, and

Southern press. The incongruity between such

pictures of the danger of the South and the al-

leged loyalty of the slaves is striking. If Sla-

very be the true natural and normal condition

of the negro race, and if the race be so happy

and contented, is it not strange that the dom

nant class should live in imminent dread of re

bellion? One would suppose that the South

would defy the Abolitionists to incite insurrec-

ion, instead of continually standing sentinels

to keep out every intrusive suggestion of Free-

dom, as though a powder magazine were threat

ened with the torch of the incendiary. If the

Governor of Virginia and other advocates of

Slavery could be induced to admit that the in

stitution is a source of continual danger to the

peace and safety of the South, it would be logic.

al to declaim as they do, upon the "fearful im-

If Gov. Wise stood upon the ground occupie

by the enlightened Emancipationists of 1832,

we do, that Slavery is the most calamitous con

dition of society possible, and hence their solici-tude to guard against the danger of insurrec-

tion. Mr. Wise, or at least the party which he

represents, professes to regard Slavery as a

blessing, and then jumps to the conclusion that

the lives of the dominant class are in imminen

Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the

latent want of confidence in the justice and sta-

bility of Slavery which pervades the Southern

mind, than this sensitiveness and fear which its

If we have seemed to speak in a vein of ridi

cule of the importance given to the Harper's

Ferry affair by the Virginians, it is only with

reference to their own boastful confidence in

the durability and value of the institution. But,

in reality, we are far from thinking that they

over-estimate their danger and the weakness

of their position. It is only the weak who

make loud and long complaints. The man

who is confident in his strength has few words

with his enemies. It is a word and a blow.

and the blow usually comes first. Napoleon

the Great decided the fate of kingdoms with a

stroke of the pen; and his orders and bulletins

were as brief as they were eloquent. The

Mexicans, on the contrary, are as famous for

long and threatening manifestoes as for insig-

nificant or imbecile action. Gov. Wise, though

naturally a strong man, has all his life had s

great deal, and doing little.

weak cause, and hence his vice of saying a

We have said that Gov. Wise has not exag-

gerated the importance of the Harper's Ferry

affair : but we regret that he has not suggested

the only certain remedy for the evils which be-

set the South. We have heretofore suggested

the proper remedy. We showed that when a

similar danger threatened, twenty-five years

ago, the leading minds in Virginia regarded

mancipation as the imperative duty of the

State. The subject was then for the first time

gnorant masses of slaveholders. They would

friends perpetually manifest.

langer from the invasion of twenty men!

we could understand him. They declared, as

port" of the recent invasion.

onal sympathy has incited their crimes, and

"Sudden, surprising, shocking, as this

in the stable foundation of the institution, and

nation in the last days.

port? The Governor says:

the Illinois Senator's heresy.

and Cleveland. At the latter place he remained some days, and, I think, disposed of his horses there. It seems that the United States Marshal was afraid to arrest him, and this was all that was wanting to give confidence to the wavering in the practicability of his plan and its ultimate success. He came to Harper's Ferry about the last of June, though I did not see him till late in July, or the early part of August, when we met on Shenandoah street, Harper's Ferry, opposite Tearney's store."

The remainder of the confession, running

The remainder of the confession, runni through two columns, relates to events at the Ferry, heretofore described, with which our readers are already acquainted.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the National Era: Relieving that the recent attack upon mysel had its origin in personal malice, which sought to take advantage of the fevered state of public sentiment in order to gratify its own base ends. I did not think to obtrude myself upon public attention by any further notice of the slanderous accusations made against me; but the re peated requests of friends, here and elsewhere uce me to make a brief statement of the sentiments the advocacy of which, in a private conversation, has so alarmed a portion of the

community, and compelled a city magistrate t place me under bonds to keep the peace! That I am no controversialist, all who know me can testify; yet I value the liberty of speech too highly to yield it to any considerations of too highly to yield it to any considerations of interest. During the five years that I held the unsolicited office of Examiner in the United States Patent Office, whilst I sought never obtrusively to declare my sentiments upon any subject. I at the same time never conceale my strong Anti-Slavery convictions, but avowed hem openly at all fitting times and places About two years since I resigned voluntarily

my commission, in order to engage in my present business, as Solicitor of Patents.

Contiguous to my office is that of George Stabler, whither I had occasion to go about three weeks since. I was then and there introduced to Mr. Van Camp; and in the course of the conversation which followed between George Stabler, Van Camp, and myself, the university theme, "John Brown," was introduced. Mr Van Camp was at once violent in his denunci-ation of all Abolitionists, and I expressed my belief that he did not well understand the prin-ciples of those he denounced; that there were many classes of so-called Abolitionists, all hostile to Slavery, but differing in regard to their Among these were the Garrisonians and the Quakers, both non resistant, and therefore as hostile to war as to Slavery—hence neither class could justify the action of Brown; that I believed Brown was sincere, and acted from his convictions of duty, but I considered him a monomaniac, madin Kansas; that his stand-point was not ours, inasmuch as he believed that it was right to fight for Freedom. As a Quaker I believed all war to be unchristian—Slavery itself having its origin in war, and being sustained by the foundation in natural justice or in the laws any civilized nation. To go amongst slaves in order to excite them to insurrection I con demned, and also the holding of them in bondage.

But two witnesses have testified that I said

it was right for slaves to murder their masters &c. Had these witnesses not acted first as con spirators, to draw me into the discussion by the use of violent personal threats—and second, as public informers, betraying the confidence of social intercourse—they might be entitled to more credibility. As it is, the largest Christian charity can account for their testimony only be the supposition on their part that the language him to "Abolitionists," was endorsed by me when I answered his bullying defiance, that he "would shoot any one who dare utter the same, by the words "I dare do it." The issue be tween us then was no longer an abstraction: ty-of the freedom of speech. In a calmer noment, I would have passed such language by, as unworthy of notice, pitying the pass hich prompted its utterance; at that time,

on the occasion referred to, the circumstances under which they were made public, and my emphatic denial of the brutal language ascribed to me. The ridiculous inconsistency between that language and the principles which both the witnesses acknowledged I avowed upon that same occasion, does not seem to have struck their mental vision or that of the frightened magistrate, yet it is evident that belief in the doctrine of non-resistance could not coexist in any mind with a belief in the right of even a slave to murder.

But, whilst I indignantly deny ever having

uttered any language in justification of the crimes of murder, arson, &c., under any circumstances, I do at the same time claim the right of free speech-the indisputable right of ever American citizen, "to speak the truth, with good motives, and for justifiable ends." Here National capital, the common neutral ground of the whole country, is freedom speech guarantied to one class only? Do the laws protect the advocates of Slavery in the constant public proclamation of their peculiar doctrines, (even when accompanied by violent, denunciatory language,) whilst the be-liever in the Declaration of Independence is forbidden to utter his sentiments even in priwhat value is American citizenship? It is this right of free speech that underlies all Freedom Deprive us of this, and we sink to a condition nominally less servile than that of the

In extenuation of the crime of suppressi all freedom of speech in the capital of the na-tion, it is urged that the seat of Government outcropping of the underlying strata of gunpowder in said States renders necessary the suppression henceforth of all freedom of disvalid, then it is time for the removal of the seat of applying it most judiciously.

So soon as established, any person, family, forth where freemen can live and speak and DANIEL BREED.

POLITICAL UNION IN MISSOURI -Interesting political movements are in progress in Missouri, which are likely to have an important influence upon the interests of that State, and also upon the politics of the country. The Republicans and Emancipationists are uniting with the Americans and old Whigs, under the name of the "united opposition," and will hold a State convention at Jefferson city on the 20th inst., to organize for the Presidential campaign, and nominate a ticket for the State election in August next. Mr. Rollins, who came so near an election in 1857, will be nominated for Governor again, with a good prospect of being chosen this time; and Mr Bates will be formally presented to the opposition parties of the country for their Presidential nomination. How far the platform of this convention will go in adopting anti-slavery or emancipation views is yet uncertain; but the policy and effect of the organization will be essentially anti-slavery. Much interest will be felt for the proceedings of the convention, both because it is to represent the party that, sooner or later, will redeem Missouri from slavery, and because it undertakes to set an example, and nominate a candidate, for the Presidential can-vass. Whether the lead be such as the Repubicans of other States can follow, or not, there seems to be no doubt that the Missouri Republicans, including such well-known names as F. P. Blair and B. Gratz Brown, give the movement their confidence and support, and believe in it as the instrumentality of success. The old Republican and Free Democratic organization of the State will hold a distinct State convention at the same time and place, in order to choose delegates to the Republican national convention, and men will undoubtedly be chosen who will urge upon that body the views of the new united opposition organization. — Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Washington, Dec. 12. - With a view of uni ting the Democrats and Southern oppositionists and Anti-Lecomptonites on a candidate accept-able to them all, the name of Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, has to-day been proposed by some of the members in connection with the Speak

of the members in connection with the opens-ership. Nobody, however, seems to anticipate an election during the present week. The man supposed to be Reall, Capt. Brown's secretary of state under his provisional govern-

PARIS. Nov. 22, 1859. To the Editor of the National Era:

This morning's Moniteur announces the change of ratifications, on yesterday, at Zurich of the treaties of the 10th of November last What influence these treaties will have upon the affairs of Central Italy, is more than I can say but to judge from the state of things there, and the feelings of the people, the fate of Popery and of the old Dukes seems sealed; and, although the letters of invitation to the meeting of Congress are about to be sent out from France and Austria, for the settlement of those affair upon the basis of the convention of Villafran ca, the Italians are determined to resist all of that convention which relates to the restoration of the Dukes, and to the Confederation, with the Pope at the head, as President.

The Sardinian King's vacillating action with spect to the Regency of the Prince Eugene de Carignan, as stated in my last letter, had the effect long feared by the friends of Italy. nstead of sustaining the will of the Italian and letting the Prince quietly take charge of the Regency, Victor Emmanuel yielded to the ntrigues of the plotters, and accepted as a ezzo termine, to give up the Regency to Mr. Suoncompagni. And, which proves the more his lack of energy where energy was most reuired, and aggravates the condition of affairs Central Italy, he indisposed Garibaldi to uch extent as to induce him to give up his command and retire at once. Now, in the first place, neither the King of Sardinia, nor the Prince of Carignan, had a right to palm the Commendatore Buoncompagni on the Central Italian States-whose votes were given first for the former, secondly for the latter, individually, and with no authority whatever to depute delegates in their stead. In the second place, it is well known to the world that in the present unsettled state of things in Central Italy, a man of Garibaldi's activity, energy, devotedness, and prestige, could alone keep together the moving masses of that naturally turbulent country. To request or in any way cause his withdraws vas no friendly act to those whose votes were so generously given, and the King of Sardinia may, at some future day, have to pay dear

Garibaldi, upon withdrawing from Central Italy, gave out the following proclamation: "To the Italians: As underhand machine tions were continually embarrassing the free dom of action attached to the rank I occupy in made use of in the endeavor to attain the object which every good Italian has in view, I

ave, for the present, the military service.
"On the day when Victor Emmanuel shall again call his soldiers to arms for the redemp-tion of our common country, I will again find weapon and a place by the side of my valiant

mpanions.
"The miserable tortuous policy which, for a moment, disturbs the majestic march of our af-fair, smust convince us that it is necessary for s to draw close round the valorous and loyal soldier of independence, incapable of retro-grading in his sublime and generous path, and that we ought now, more than ever, to prepare gold and steel, so as to be able to meet those who would endeaver to plunge us back again into the miseries of the past.
"JOSEPH GARIBALDI."

It may be noticed in what delicate and gen erous manner the General speaks, in the latter part of the foregoing proclamation, of King Victor Emmanuel. To this, all who know the oble character of that brave man will expres

all the "miserable tortuous policy" he com-plains of lies in the lack of energy of the King of Sardinia, he suppresses any exhibition of anger against him; and, aware that the success of Italy greatly depends on the union of the Italians with Piedmont, he exhorts his countrymen to stand by him, who, in this supreme mo ment, shows himself as weak as he proved brave on the field of Solferino.

pon each other on the subject of the nts. The British would have the French vasion by France, but the mere decorum for all great nations to be ever ready to defend itself against all emergencies, that make English peo-ple anxious of increasing their effective force. But while they claim for themselves the benefit of this reasoning, they find it destitute of logic when applied for by their neighbors across the

The Spanish expedition is pushing on in great haste. The bad weather lately rendered fficult the embarcation of the war material. A change of Ministry was expected in Turkey, in consequence of lack of harmony among the

Ministers. Almost all the sentences of those connected with the last conspiracy have been dopted in Russia. It would seem that the with drawal of Baron Streglitz, the wealthy Jew bank er of St. Petersburg, is causing great good to the financial world of the Russian capital, who so long as he ruled the Exchange, could no

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY AND NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY LEVY COURT, Dec. 5, 1859.

themselves from his grasp.

The Chair laid before the Court the following communication from Joseph L. Smith:

It is proposed to establish by donations County, District of Columbia, and Nationa Normal School, (from which teachers eminen ly qualified may go over our Union,) and a Na tional Industrial University, with a large Model Farm, and Model Workshops on it, in which orphans and pupils, without funds, of high moral and intellectual character, may obtain a first-class education by their labor, and the ar

or State, who or which may give to the Nation al Industrial University and Normal Schoo one thousand dollars, (\$1,000,) will be entitled to a perpetual scholarship for an orphan or pupil (without funds) of high moral and intel-lectual character.

By selecting those of high moral character.

good teachers may be furnished for the publi schools of our Union. Thus Model Institutions may be made for

the States and Territories of the United States. RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT .- New York. Dec 12.—The steamer Atlantic, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing California advices of the 20th

ult., and \$1,860,000 in gold. Lieut. Gen. Scott comes pass turn from the investigation of the affair.

The steamer John L. Stephens brought dow

eady. They will come to New York by the teamer Ariel, now about due. The Island of San Juan was virtually in the coupancy of both nations. All the American troops but a few had been withdrawn, and the

matter of sending an equal number of British troops was left to the discretion of Governor rate at San Juan is fully conceded, but his jurisdiction is limited to those amenable to our aws. We have no right to collect revenue, but have the treasury against us at San Juan prevent smuggling to forts on the Sound. The graves at Chiriqui have been abandon

for the gold washings. Thirty thousand dol-lars worth of gold images had arrived at Pana-ACCIDENT TO A CONGRESSMAN.-The Hop Green Adams, a member of the House of Rep-esentatives from Kentucky, is detained at some on account of a severe accident. The

lessenger says:
"From a private letter we learn that on Sal arday night he went to his law office in Bar bourville, to get some papers which he desired bourville, to get some papers which he desired to use, and in groping for his candle and matches, he stumbled, and fell upon one of the front posts of a chair, which had been broken and was sharp pointed. The point penetrated his neck, immediately above the collar bone, and his life, for a considerable time, was utterly despaired of. Eminent physicians from a con-siderable distance were immediately sent for to aid those of Rashourville in his restoration. siderable distance were immediately sent for aid those of Barbourville in his restorati The last accounts report him somewhat be but far from being out of danger."

WASHINGTON, D.C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

REMEMBER YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS. The time for the renewal of our list has come Bills are now going out in every issue. Agent have been furnished with circulars, and lists of scribers at each post office will be sent to any who desire them. What we want is prompt de. Let nobody wait.

Let every one who can, get up a club. In ome places, we have no agents. Who will colunteer? Of course, we shall look to our pecial agents for encouraging returns. They will follow up their words of cheer by deeds. If ever there was a time when vigorous efforts ould be put forth by those who are friendly the Era, and who believe its continua at the Federal Metropolis to be important to the Republican cause, that time is the present such a paper can be made useful only by an xtensive circulation. Let every one bear i ind what work is to be done by the press be ween this and next November.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged in the consideration f the resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Ma-on in relation to the Harper's Ferry invasion. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, declared or expressed the opinion that the South would not and ough not to submit to the inauguration of a Repub lican President, but ought to secede from the Union. Mr. Gwin, of California, took the same view; and, although representing a free con-stituency, he fully justified the disunion sentiment of the South. Mr. Hale thought that it was time for the Northern States to know whether they had equal rights in the Union, and whether their people could be permitted to vote for a Presidential candidate who represented their views. He wished to see the issue ade, and was not afraid of its consequences. The North was not so wanting in courage as to base themselves in that way. Mr. Wilson lenied the assertion of Mr. Clay, that the Reublicans of the North hate slaveholders. Mr. Clay rejoined, endeavoring to prove that state-ment. Both Messrs. Clay and Gwin, in replying, softened their first statement of the determination of the South to dissolve the Union. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sickles, f New York, occupied about an hour and a

alf in defence of the Administration and of the bundness of the State of New York upon quesons involving the interests of the South. Mr. Adrain, of N. J., defended himself and he other Anti-Lecompton Democrats against assaults of the Administration and its adhernts, and explained his position in regard the question of the power of the people of a Territory over Slavery. He avowed his adher-ence to the views of Judge Douglas on that sub-ject, as explained in his article in Harper's Magazine, and declaring that, though a Demoerat, he would not support the nominee of the Democratic Convention at Charleston, unless that nominee shall concur in the construction f the Cincinnati platform given by Senator

Douglas. Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, made an argunent in regard to the question of organization o show upon whom the responsibility rests for he failure to elect a Speaker. In the course of his speech he exonerated both the Republi-can and the Democratic parties, and threw the lame upon the Southern Opposition and Anti-Lecompton Democrats

MISSISSIPPI AND A REPUBLICAN

Resolutions, designed to indicate the policy Mississippi in the event of the election of Republican to the Presidency, have been re orted unanimously by the Committee on State and Federal Relations to the Senate of that State. They direct the Governor to convene the Legislature, in case other slaveholding States shall have indicated a willingness to confer with Mississippi in regard to the measures ights or in case he should deem it necessary provide for the public safety.

It is therefore manifest that whatever indi may say, in the way of bravado, the State of Mississippi has not resolved to dissolve the Union. After all her politicians and newspapers have said, the Legislature could not de than pass the harmless resolve above al The message of the Governor, an extrac

rom which we published some weeks ago, was onceived in the same cautious vein. No State has yet taken ground for disunion the event of a Republican President being

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION .- The Na ional Committee of the Democratic party have elected the 23d of April, Mr. Douglas's birthlay, for the meeting of the Charleston Conven on-so says the States. Mr. Buchanan's irthday is the 22d of the same month. What es it mean?

GOVERNOR CHASE IN VIRGINIA. The following extracts from the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature, which we clip from the Richmond Enquirer, will be read with in

Tuesday, December 6, 1859. SENATE.

The President presented a communicati m the Executive, which was read, and, o motion of Mr. Thompson, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It is as follows: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 6, 1859.

to the Senate and House of Delegates of Va. The enclosed communication, from the Go nor of Ohio, in answer to my letter, addres to him and attached to my message of ye erday, has been since received. I respectfully ask that it may be considered in connection with that message.
Very respectfully, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,

Columbus, Dec. 1, 1859.

SIR: Your letter of 25th ultimo, post-marked
26th, together with a copy of one of the same
date, addressed to the President, were received. To intelligence, other than that contained nese letters, has reached me of any such preprations as are described in them; and the ers themselves convey no such information, in respect to place or persons, as is necessary to enable the authorities of the State, in the abence of other intelligence, to interpose with any certainty or effect. Whenever it shall be nade to appear, either by evidence transmitted y you or otherwise, that unlawful combin being formed by any persons or at any place in Ohio, for the invasion of Virginia, or for the commission of crimes against her peo-ple, it will undoubtedly become the duty of the Executive to use whatever power he may possess to break up such combinations, and defeat their unlawful purposes; and that duty, it need not be doubted, will be promptly performed. I observe, with regret, an int letter, that necessity may compel the authorities of Virginia to pursue invaders of her jurisdiction into the territories of adjoining States. It is to be hoped that no circumstances wil arise, creating, in their opinion, such a necessity. Laws of the United States, as well as the sity. Laws of the United states, as well as the laws of Ohio, indicate the mode in which persons charged with crime in another State, escaping into this, may be demanded and must be surrendered; and the people of this State will require from her authorities the punctual will require from her author fulfilment of every obligation to the other mem-bers of the Union. They cannot consent, how-

ever, to the invasion of her territory by armed bodies from other States, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from jus-I have the honor to be, very respectfully, S. P. CHASE. His Excellency H. A. Wise,

In the proceedings of the Hou gates we find the following:

"The Speaker announced the receipt of a message from the Governor of Ohio to Governor Wise, of Virginia, which, on motion of Mr. McCue, of Augusta, was ordered to be printed. so as to form a portion of the message and docu-ments transmitted to the House by the Gov-ernor of Virginia.

"The letter of Governor Chase, which will be

The maxim that "brevity is the soul of wit," of danger soon passed away, and was forgotten in the uninterrupted and unprecedented career of prosperity which the institution has enjoyed. The noble and patriotic aspirations of the en-American characteristic, is more peculiarly Virlightened few were either repented of and ginian; and that Ancient Dominion has vindiatoned for by subsequent labor in the cause of ated her claim of intense nationality, in this Slavery propagandism, as in the case of Mr. espect at least, by electing the wordiest man Faulkner, or else were permitted to subside n the State, or in the nation, to the office of into oblivion, amid the victorious shouts of trifovernor. It would seem, indeed, that Gov. umphant Democracy and Slavery. Wise feels himself bound by custom, if not by But again, in the midst of the

perity, the South is startled as by a fire-bell in the night, with the cry that all is not well. The former alarm was caused by an actual insurcharged his duty in this particular. At the rection of slaves, and yet, great as was the terror of the people, we believe that it was not ressed no less than three messages, of enorequal to that which brings unrest to every pilnous proportions, to that body; and duing the low in the Old Dominion at the present time. inter wrote several letters for publication, upon when the attack on the institution is made by twenty white men, with no apparent concert rhose aggregate volume we have never heard with the slaves. What other State under heaven which is free from the curse of Slavery, could be so completely alarmed and agitated by such dead" in Virginia, when every citizen is called a cause? It is equally unjust to the Virginia ians, and unreasonable, to attribute their alarm upon by an imperative sense of public duty to to cowardice. They have reason for a degree read and study these ponderous expositions of of vigilance which to the outside world seems ridiculous; and that reason lies in the inherent weakness and danger of a state of society which tolerates Slavery. The immense clamor which has been made by the Virginians over this seemingly insignificant affair at Harper's Fer we should lose in reputation for candor and ry, the large military force which has been fairness, if we were to attempt to magnify two called out to insure the execution of the of Virginia Executive messages, comprised withfenders, and the extensive and thorough prepa rations which are in contemplation for the de fence of the State, all proclaim to the world, is the most emphatic manner, the consciousnes of the Governor and people of Virginia tha Slavery, to borrow the language used by Mr. Faulkner in 1832. " is the hitterest drop from the chalice of the destroying angel." erates. But we have been mistaken, and we

Then, why does not Governor Wise have the nanliness to say so, and recommend the only certain remedy, viz: measures preparatory to emancipation? Why has he not recommended mportant ameliorations of the slave code, such as the legalization and guaranty of the marriage relation? It is said that the South will not be driven by the North into any policy regarding her domestic affairs. By no means but she should be driven by reason and justice, and the demands of a sound policy. These considerations should move her, without the slight est reference to the opinions prevalent in the the free States; yet, it is a simple fact, that the adoption of the policy we have indicated would more to conciliate Northern hostility to Slavery, and restore Southern politicians to the confidence which their predecessors enjoyed north of Mason and Dixon's line, than all the compromise schemes which have been projected during the last forty years.

It is the essence of folly to persist in refusing eforms demanded by reason and justice, and dictated by an imperative regard to the public safety, because such measures would be gratifring to the North, even allowing the people of never appealed to slaves; and yet we have not that section to be hostile to the South, which escaped proscription under this law of Virginia we are far from doing. If the North be in reality hostile to the South, is it not the highest dictate of policy that the latter should strengthen itself at home, by conciliating and attaching the negro population?

The civilized world is against Slavery as it exists in the South. England, France, Ger. civilization; and nothing is gained by it, for many, Italy, the Northern States of Europe, such matter can be circulated outside of the ncluding Russia, the Northern States of this mail. This letter of Mr. Holt is but another Union, together with the British provinces, are illustration of the remark of the late Senator all sternly against Slavery. Are not these rea. Davis, of Massachusetts, that "Slavery rules now rises in rebellion and insurrection to the sons why the South should soften the lot of the everything in Washington." as Mr. Jefferson says, Slavery has deprived him? In the present crisis of the South, we call the especial attention of her statesmen to the following eloquent passage in Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia: "With what execration should the statesmen be loaded, who, permitting one-half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the norals of the one part, and the amor patrice of the other; for, if a slave can have a country but embodies the prevalent sentiment of the in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and laoor for another; in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature-contribute, as far as depends on his individual endeavors, to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him." Oh. Mr. Wise. never invoke the name of Jefferson again, while this load of "execration" rests upon you. Is it not prophecy? and are you not now fulfilling it by your apostacy to the principles of the great dead of the Old Dominion?

> WHAT GOV. WISE THINKS OF THE LOYALTY OF THE SLAVES

There is no consistency in the advocates of Slavery upon this point. At one time they will sing of the halcyon peace and good will which reigns between master and slave, and almost defy the Abolitionists to seduce the negroes from their happy homes. Gov. Wise and the whole Southern press have dwelt with much anction upon the facts that the slaves refused to join John Brown, and that the first Virginia martyr was a free negro fleeing from the tionists. But immediately they turn about and speak of the imminent danger of insurrection, with all its train of horrors. In his recent nessage to the Legislature, Gov. Wise says:

"But why do our slaves on the border not take up arms against their masters? We must look firmly at this fact before we take it as a solace. In the answer to that question lies the root of our danger. Masters in the border counies now hold their slaves by sufferance. The slave could fly to John Brown much easier than ne could come and take him. The slaves at will can liberate themselves by running away. The underground railroad is at their very doors, and they may take passage when they please. They prefer to remain. John Brown's invasion startled us : but we have been tamely submitting to a greater danger, without confessing it. The plan which silently corrupts and steals our slaves, which sends secret emissaries among us to 'stampede' our slaves, which refuses to execute fugitive slave laws, which forms secret societies for mischief, with the motto, 'alarm to their sleep, fire to their dwellings, and poison to their food and water,' and which establishes underground railroads, and depots and rendez vous for invasion, is more dangerous than the invasion by John Brown. Yet the latter excites us, and in the former we have been sleepily acquiescing. It is no solace to me, then, that our border slaves are so liberated already by this exterior asylum, and by this still, silent up arms for their own liberation. Confederate states, as well as individuals, have denounced our laws, and set them at defiance; they have by their laws encouraged and facilitated the escape of our slaves, and have made Abolition a cancer eating into our very vitals.

"We must, then, acknowledge and act on the fact that present relations between the States cannot be permitted longer to exist without abolishing Slavery throughout the United States, or compelling us to defend it by force of arms."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Dec. 12.—The city election here to-day is progressing earnestly, and much zeal is manifested by both parties. At two o'clock P. M., Lincoln, American Republican, for Mayor, was 500 ahead. He is no doubt elected.

In Worcester and Lowell also they are holding city elections, and the Republican ticket leads largely. definitively brought to the bar of public opinion for action, and though pressed, as we have intimated, by the highest intelligence and purest patriotism in the State, it was rejected by the

ignorant masses of slaveholders. They would not listen to the voice of enlightened reason and conscience, when negroes were rapidly rising in value, and becoming an important staple

THE REASON WHY.

The "Democratic" Administration sponsible for the due execution of the laws and the fulfilment of the plighted faith of the nation to the public creditors; and yet the friends of the Administration in the House make a factious re sistance to the organization of that body. The Government is practically bankrupt, and must remain so until, by the organization of the House, appropriations can be made. Then, why does the Administration uphold the factionists? The reason is too plain to be misunderstood They know that a Republican organization will enable the House to institute searching investigations into "the rottenness and corrup tion" which, according to Mr. Pryor, "send forth from the by-ways and high-ways of the

Here is the real hitch in the organization the House; but for this fear of exposure, the Administration would gladly concede the election of Speaker to the Republicans. Like the drowning man who catches at straws, or the condemned criminal who on the day of execution bars up his prison doors, the Administra tion instinctively resists exposure to public shame. It would put off the evil day as long as possible. We are sorry to see Mr. Pryor assisting to stave off the exposure of "corrup tion and rottenness." "Why are the people s patient?" said he, a year ago, and "why slum bers the indignation of the Democracy?" The people will now echo back his interrogatories. Why has he grown so patient, and why slum bers his indignation?

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS IN THE

The foilowing letter from the Postma deneral is important, as indicating the spirit of the times. The clauses of the Virginia laws quoted by Mr. Holt, and the validity of which he admits, as against the laws of the United States, are explicit in defining the nature of incendiary publications. They are to be written with the intent to advise or incite slaves to in urrection." But who is made the judge of the ntent? Why, every postmaster and justice of the peace in the State! Under these clauses. National Era has been withheld from our subscribers; and yet never since the paper was established has it made an appeal or an argument to slaves, or advised them to rebel or resist the authorities which bind them. We have never published anything of our own half so in endiary as the speeches of Pro-Slavery men which have been scattered all over the South and Southern presses have always published the most pltra Anti-Slavery speeches by way o showing the enormity of "Abolitionism." They seem to think that it is no harm to set fire to their neighbors' houses, if it is only by way of illustrating the wickedness of incendiaries. We shall see if the debates in Congress, which are filled with "incendiary" matter, will be sup pressed in the South. The Era has always addressed itself to the

eason and conscience of white men; it has which Postmaster General Holt declares to be paramount to the laws and Constitution of the United States. By this decision all the postmasters and justices of peace in the Southern States are constituted censors of the press What an outrage is this upon Freedom and

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT December, 5, 1859. "SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., in which, after referring to the opinion the Attorney General of Virginia,'s the constitutionality of the statute of that Stat nouncing, under heavy penalties, the circula tion of books, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., tending to incite the slave population to insurrec on, you ask to be instructed as to your duty a reference to such documents, should they be ceived through the mails for distributi he post office of which you have charge. The statute alluded to is in the following

"'SEC. 23. If a free person write or print, cause to be written or printed, any book or other hing, with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or i ulcating resistance to the right of property masters in their slaves, or if he sha ntent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall e confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

"'SEC. 24. If a postmaster or deputy post

naster know that any such book or other wri ting has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such-book or writing burned in his presence And if it appears to him that the persons to whom it was directed subscribed therefor knowing its character, or agreed to receive or circulation to aid the purposes of Abolition

jail.
"'If any postmaster or debuty postmaste violate this section, he shall be fined not ex-ceeding \$200.'

"The point raised by your inquiry is, wheth er this statute is in conflict with the act of Congress regulating the administration of this De partment, which declares that 'if any postmas ter shall unlawfully detain in his office ter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with the intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, may be addressed or directed, in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall moreover be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United cided by Attorney General Cushing in the cas

of the Yazoo city post office. (Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. 8, 489.) He there held that a statute of Mississippi, in all respects analogous to that of Virginia as cited, was not inconsistent with the act of Congress quoted, prescribing the duties of postmasters in regard to the delivery of mail matter, and that the latter, as good citizens, were bound to yield obe-dience to such State laws. You are referred to the luminous discussion of the case for the ar-guments urged by that distinguished civilian in support of the conclusion at which he arrived The judgment thus pronounced has been cheer fully acquiesced in by this Department, and is now recognised as one of the guides of its ad-ministration. The authority of Virginia to enact such a law rests upon that right of self-pre ervation which belongs to every Government and people, and which has never been surren-dered, nor indeed can it be. One of the most solemn constitutional obligations imposed of the Federal Government is that of protecting the States against 'insurrection' and 'dor violence '—of course, none of its instrumentali-ties can be lawfully employed in inciting, even in the remotest degree, to this very crime, which involves in its train all others, and with the suppression of which it is specially charged. You must, under the responsibilities resting upon you as an officer and as a citizen, determine whether the books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., received by you for distribution, are of the inif you believe they are, then you are not only not obliged to deliver them to those to whom they are addressed, but you are are endiary character described in the statute; and re addressed, but you are empowered and ed, by your duty to the State of which you are a citizen, to dispose of them in strict ormity to the provisions of the law referred The people of Virginia may not only forbid ntroduction and dissemination of such docu-ments within their borders, but, if brought there

and altars, that a man has to pluck the burning plode at his feet. "Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Mr. Charles A. Orton, Postmaster at Falls Church, Va."

THE REVIEW.

National Democratic Quarterly Review. Vol. I No-vember, 1859. No. I. Tenns, three dollars per aunum, payable in advance Washington City: Thou B. Florence, Editor. Publication Office, N. W. cor

the Executive Mansion.

The above is the title of the new Quarterly tarted in this city by the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, M. C. from Philadelphia. We owe him an apology for omitting to notice the receipt of it for so long a time. The mechanical execution of the Quarterly is good, and the first number is illustrated by a handsomely en- he charges the South with having graved likeness of the President. The principal topics discussed, are, "The Relation of the emocratic Party to the Government of the United States," "The History of the two years | self. She has twenty Represent Amendment to the Constitution of Massachu- floor of Congress, twenty Presid setts," &c., " The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry," and "The San Juan Affair." In regard to the first-named subject, we have

o room to follow the writer through his labored effort to prove that all wisdom and perfection pelongs to the Democracy, and that every good peasure has been carried by that party. But, as to "The Present Relation of the Democratic Party to the Government of the United States." s position is well defined. It is simply this That party has declared, through all its crgans and all its principal leaders, that whenever the people think proper to turn it out of power, and strip it of the offices and emoluents of the Government, it will immediately take steps to dissolve the Union!

The Harper's Ferry article was written ediately after the event occurred, amid the flurry and excitement of that period. Some bscurity of thought and expression may therefore be excused. It is no wonder that the Reviewer, when the city was filled with armed men, thought that "the question whether this aseless, senseless, geographical conflict shall go on to its inevitable result, or be crushed forever, must soon be finally settled." He atempts to show that the conduct of Brown was but the fulfilment of the Republican programme, and classifies Mr. Seward and other Republican statesmen as Brown's honorable

The Review contains, in addition to the rticles above alluded to, one upon " The Proaction of Cotton, and its Influence on Modern civilization." As "Cotton is King," it would have been inexcusable to omit all reference to him : but, unfortunately for the Reviewer, the South begins to adopt our idea, that King Cotton is an Abolitionist! He is, by his insatiable demand for negroes, making free all the more northern States which tolerate the instiution, and thus is wielding his mighty influence in favor of the free civilization of the North. He is destroying Slavery and Democracy at the same time. Will the "National Democratic Quarterly Review " continue in al egiance to such a King?

WHAT GOV. WISE RECOMMENDS.

"1st. Organize and arm. what position she means to maintain for the respect to Slavery and the provision of the Constitution and laws of the tates, and the provisions of State laws for its protection in our Federal relations; and be governed according to the manner in which the demand shall be answered. Let us defend our own position, or yield it at once. Let us tion, and no more compromise.

This course of "demanding" of other States explanations and guaranties of good behaviour will not work well in practice. If the "de mands" are made in the spirit of this message to the Legislature, they will very probably be met with a contemptuous reply. This gasconade would be very well, if it were never to be published or seen outside of Virginia; but the people of that State may rest assured that its offensive and undignified tone will be anything but terrifying to the other States of the Union.

A SPICY DEBATE—A VIRGINÍA CAVA

We regret that the limits of a weekly news paper will not permit us to publish more of the interesting preliminary skirmishing debate which has taken place during the first week of the session of Congress. We are able to give but an outline of that which occurred on Wednesday, the 7th, between two Southern members, though among the most racy and interesting that has yet occurred. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, a new member, though a man past the meridian of life, rose, and spoke for nearly an hour upon the resolution of Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina. His remark were of a conciliatory character. He deprecated the "agitation of the Slavery question," and paid an eloquent tribute to the Union. He insisted ongly on the rights of the South, but the nor of his remarks implied that he thought as badly of the Democracy as of the Republicans, and that he and his "American" friends would affiliate with neither.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, who has been elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death William O. Goode, rose, and, with an air of great confidence, promised to lay bare the almost treasonable position taken by the gentleman from Tennessee. He would demonstrate that no Southern man could stand in that position, and be a faithful representative of the South. Having gone over the usual ground. and brought out nothing of striking interest or originality, he sat down amid the moderate applause and congratulations of his friends. He is fluent, and sometimes eloquent, but "tears his passion to rags," and " saws the air" with a ferocity of gesticulation far exceeding that which Hamlet attributes to certain play-actors. In the mean time he strains his voice to the highest possible key, and soon exhausts himself. But for these bad habits, and a too prodigal use of epithets, Mr. Pryor might make a

good speaker. He had made a direct attack, in no ver amiable or flattering terms, upon the gentleman from Tennessee. But the mild, pacific, and conservative temper, displayed by the latter in his first effort, had not prepared the House, the galleries, or Mr. Pryor, to expect the reply which followed. Mr. Nelson rose promptly, and with a clear, calm voice, stated that although he could not subscribe to the duelling code, he knew how to protect himself here or elsewhere. The shock was electrical in its effect, and brought down the House and galleries with thunders of applause. Mr. Pryor was evidently disconcerted, and simply replied that he had no intention of assaulting the gentleman. Mr. Nelson then proceeded for fifteen or twenty minutes to pour in eloquent invective and ridicule upon his adversary, until Mr. Pryor's friends, Lamar and others, came to his rescue But too late. He was unhorsed, and quit the field under a cloud of mortified vanity.

Let not Mr. Pryor despair. He has bee badly cut up in his first encounter on the field of political warfare; but he may yet retrieve his fame. He is young, comparatively; and if the mails, they may, by appropriate legal bis fame. He is young, comparatively; and if occedings, have them destroyed. They have a same right to extinguish fire-brands, thus apiously hurled into the midst of their homes folly of pitching at random into the midst of

the fight against veteran antagonists. A ma should not only know himself, but his adver-

MR. HICKMAN'S SPEECE

One of the strongest and most significant speeches of the session was that del the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania. He still ch to be a Democrat, while giving utterance to the strongest sympathy with the Free-Soil sens ment of the North. We commend his views all good Democrats. They were once popul with that party, and it is not Mr. Hickn those who would excommunicate him from the ranks of the party, who have apostatize

He insists that there is a conflict North and the South on the subject of as ineradicable as the foundations of the bill less to all the compromises of the as well as to those which have been made Congress, after getting the benefit of them b and the fugitive slave law, in virtue of stitutional compromises. She has the of the Missouri Compromise in the of Missouri, a slave State, into the Union. had the benefit of the Comprom 1854, in the privilege of carrying Slavery the Territories; and yet she has in stance violated the agreement, and withhold attempted to withhold, from the North her in terest in those Compromises. The South agreed that slaves should not be admitted the Union from Africa after the vess and yet she has virtually reopened the tr violation of law. She agreed to trade 6 with the North, yet now proposes to tax Nor ern goods on their entrance into her territory She agreed, as a condition of admitting Misson as a slave State, that all territory west of h should be free; yet in 1854 the South along unanimously demanded the repeal of that agree ment, while holding on to the benefit she rived from it. She was gratified : the Comnise was repealed, and another ent by which it was agreed that in future t tion of Slavery was left to be settled by ple inhabiting the Territories. She now liates that bargain, and not a membe oor from the South would stand by it Mr. Hickman said that he still stood by

Compromise of 1854, and felt no doubt the would be sufficient to accomplish all that Republicans desire, viz the exclusion of very from the Territories. He believed very true friend of the doctrine agreed wi im, and doubted the intelligence or the sty of any one of them who denied it

He said that, in his judgment, the free S would never permit a dissolution of the Uni They were able to preserve it, and would d by force, if necessary. Profound attention was given by all part

o the speech of Mr. Hickman, and the Rem licans, while they cannot subscribe to his p lar sovereignty theory, were delighted with manly sentiments of Freedom to which he

"Hon, M. E. Manly has been appoint Judge of the Supreme Court of North Caroli

Judge Manly is a son-in-law of the late Ju aston, and, like him, a Roman Catholic. Wh n the circuit bench, some years ago, Ju Manly decided that Universalists sould not witnesses in the courts of the State. We lieve that the decision was confirmed b Supreme Court, as strict law, though agr the public sense of right.

OHIO POLITICS .- In the course of the , the following colloquy took place, as rep d in the Globe

" Mr. Bingham. I understand my college approved of the fugitive slave act. They less say that my colleague has fallen uninte In 1850, according to my recollection, and not think I am mistaken, there was a Coution in session in the city of Nashville, wh destruction of the American Union an

innati for the purpose of denouncing "Several Voices. That is not so.
"Mr. Cox. I ask you simply whether istained the fugitive slave law? Mr. Bingham. I tell the gentleman the id no such thing.

man's answer. Mr. Bingham. But will the gentleman ne the justice to permit me to state what

"Mr. Cox. I ask you whether you di not, at Cincinnati, at a Union mee 1850, including the fugitive slave law

"Mr. Cox. Then, sir, you were wr orted in the city papers.
"Mr. Bingham. And in the same am reported as dissenting openly and that law constitutional; and I dissent to-day as I did then. The speech to refer was very imperfectly reported in the

Mr. Cox. Oh! that was it! Do you at with my distinguished friend [Mr. Corwin] regard to its constitutionality? Mr. Bingham. I do not agree with him any other man as to its being co

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE DEMOCRATIC COM TEE. — Washington, Dec. 7. — The Nation Executive Democratic Committee met here if represented except Maryland, G nia, and Alabama. After a free opinion, Monday, the 23d of A National Democratic Convent A resident committee were perintend the printing and pul

ments, etc., consisting of the bers: C. L. Vallandigham, of C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia New York: John Logan, of Illinois sissippi; Miles Taylor, of Lo H. English, of Indiana. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF GE MR. COBB FOR PRESIDENT .- Milledge

Dec. 9 .- In the Democratic State o-day, a resolution was introdu ng Secretary Cobb for the Preside number of the members withdrew ground that such action on the par onvention was irregular and unau ELECTION OF HON. MR. BRECKI

ENATOR FROM KENTUCKY .- From 2.-Mr. Breckinridge has been elect ted States Senator by twenty-nine majority

The entire Republican State ticket elected by majorities of over 3,000. county yet heard from, except Leav gives a Republican majority. Mr. Hal emocrat, is ahead of his ticket so far

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES DISTS TORNEY.—Stockbridge, Mass., Dec. 9. dore Sedgwick, United States District ney for the southern district of died here last night.

THE UNION MASS MEETING Union mass meeting of citizens, irrespect party, was held to-night at Jayne's Hall, the being to reaffirm allegiance to the Constitution, and condema ism. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll pt

DECLINE OF WHALING IN NAM There are at present only 21 ships, and one schooner, employed in the wha 8,022 tons. Twenty-five years ago the 64 ships, of 21,268 tons.—Boston Trat

lay gave notice of his intention a bill to repeal fishing bounties. Jason's resolution for a committee to into the particulars of the Harper's surrection, was taken up. inquiry equally necessary with the

was required to prevent outrages. We are too apt to overlook acts. He deprecated the attempt to ne political party responsible for such and denied that any general sympathy the North for John Brown and hi his crime there was not one redeem ity, to redeem it from utter detestation was a braye man. It was the duty o ral Government to extend its protect

I parts of the Union. There was no about its power. Still he said the atimplicate parties without proof was a us proceeding, and not calculated quiet in the minds of the people. llory said that, since this shorn of all its moral force by the pposition it had received, he was quite whether it passed or not. The cause d stand by her. He was not sur ed all knowledge of Brown's plans logize Ex-President Fillmore, as an honest and patriotic gentleman. This called forth applause ed no less of them. But the sympathy lly expressed in the North showed that ble conflict" had indeed com-

on read from the proceedings of the sympathy in that State for John view of these facts, the disclaimers are not worth the paper on which tten, for actions speak louder than Look at the language of the New York e and the Albany Evening Journal, the of the Republican party. He believed orn portion of the Democratic party en on this question as the Black Reiglas and his supporters re reliable than the Republicans Mr. Sherman disclaims knowing Helper's book when he endorse ght to have known. The South on the very brink of a volcano, and, take timely action, the most disas-

quences will ensue. med Mr. Sherman would be elected he presumed traitors enough would ranks of the Anti-Lecompton ats to elect him; but the very moment sult should be attained—thus giving th an example of insult as well as in rs of Congress to walk out of these halls. usult their constituents before returning. uld go farther than that: he would con onstituents to dissolve the political ties d them to their enemies. That would advice, but he did not know as his Georgia, as a little ultra. essenden remarked that no one object-

thorough investigation of this question. use was it for Republicans to make any nents, when newspapers were quoted as r authority? Public opinion could never ed from newspapers, particularly Demnewspapers, whose trade it is to mis-nt their own people. He entered his against such a course of procedure. they can find out public sentiment in any He was not prepared to reply to aquiry whether he was an accomplice in a matter. It was an insult to cast such a upon him or any other honorable would as soon think of asking his friend from Virginia whether he had plicity in the unlawful attempts to into this country from the coast of He repelled any such insinuations, for

n as any other Senators. stand up and charge his peers with falsehood; but there has been that at the North, calculated to produce a nt impression upon the Southern t usual for notorious malefactors, obbers, and traitors, to have ex sympathy in the leading journal and a foray had been made into Massa nd the Springfield armory had been the avowed purpose of forcing Slave-Massachusetts, and overturning the Post, and other Republican journals esed such sympathy in that case as en have called their congregations to a prayer neetings for the soul of such

till a late how, by Messrs. Chandler, tle, Chesnut, and whers, when, without king a vote, the Senate aljourned. HOUSE

he House met at noon. er the reading of the journa, Mr. Kellogg, rose to make an explanatios, which, he was somewhat personal. He sent to the desk to be read, a letter, published in York Tribune, written from Washingthe 5th inst. (Monday) by Mr. Greeley that the country should not hold the Re nan party responsible for the "cowardly nance" in the House of that day—that was the act of a very few fossil Whigs, who only varnished with Republicanism suffito get into Congress "—and expressly in this connection Mr. Stanton of Ohio, Kellogg of Ill., who had moved adhat day. Mr. Kellogg denouncmuch severity, these aspersions cast by ley upon the conduct and motives of an members, who were responsible to ork press. He thought the Republican there for others to sign. He charged rfering with matters which belonged ople of Illinois, and not to him. The labored to secure the re-election of Douglas to the Senate of the United when the Republicans of that State were hemselves to the utmost to secure the a distinguished member of their own dr. Lincoln. That Mr. Greelev had edly closeted with Judge Donglas house in Washington, planning and to secure his return to the Senate. en Republicans in Illinois had written ribune office expostulating against the

bey had received for answer that it s had no objection to the election of glas to the Senate. ogg, in explanation of his motives in the adjourment, on Monday last, stated charge was made against himself her Republican members, of having ecommendation of a mischiev which he had never seen, he desired to pportunity of examining the book. He camined it, and felt it due to himsel it contained many things which he approved, and expressed sentiments denounced and abhorred. He had collection of having signed the recomhensions as to the character of the declared that he was utterly opposed with the subject of Slavery in the States t exists, and ably and eloquently dee Republican party against the charge ctly or indirectly. They would opall constitutional means, but were wil to deal with the institution with reat attention throughout his remarks Clernand, of Illinois, vindicated the to state the authority upon which he him with conspiring with Mr. Greeley ure his re-election to the Senate.
Kellogg declined giving his authority, id he would prove the fact if it was au-

of that paper on the subject of Illinois

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, followed, declaring he did not believe the charge to be true, expressing the opinion that Judge Douglas ald deny it in his place in the Senate.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, addressed the House in support of the pending resolution offered by Mr. Clark of Missouri, on Monday.

offered by Mr. Clark of Missouri, on Monday.

Mr. Lamar said the correspondence shows that Senator Seward was implicated in the proceedings of exciting a servile insurrection. The object was to present the South as a bleeding victim at the foot of the Northern power.

[Applause.] A gentleman from New York [Mr. Palmer] had said they would put out the negro; but this could not be done, for it was recognised by the Constitution. Put the negro out at your peril. [Laughter.] We regard the Constitution as our protection; but you of the North are determined to throw off its. the Constitution as our protection; but you of the North are determined to throw off its restraints. This is the fight, and we are ready to meet it. [Applause.] He eloquently and earnestly defended the South, and asked a

Mr. Kellogg, (Republican, of Illinois,) who responded that, before God and his country, he desired the blighting curse of Slavery never be extended beyond its present limits. Mr. Lamar was not satisfied with the answer. Silence, ye gods! and strike these Republicans, and make them speak forth their

sentiments. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, advocated the adoption of Mr. Gilmer's substitute, which proposed to ignore Slavery agitation in Congress. He saw no necessity for damning Mr. Helper and his book to everlasting fame. Gentlemen he said, underrated the excitement in the South He agreed with neither extreme of the North or the South; he had no sympathy with those who preached disunion, no matter from what quarter it came. He repeated he was opposed to Slavery agitation, whether it came from the North or the South. He took occasion to eu-

from all quarters. He concluded his remarks by a strong and patriotic appeal to both sections, and asked them whether they could make no sacrifice on the altar of their country.

Mr. Winslow asked the House informally to pass over the resolution, in order that he might move the House proceed to a ballot for Speak-

r viva voce.

A call of the House was ordered. Mr. Pryor, of Va., then got the floor, and replied to Mr. Nelson, accusing him of recreancy to Southern principles, and affiliation with "Black Republicans." He referred to the hearty applause with which many of Mr. Ne He referred to the son's remarks had been greeted by the Repub lican side of the House, as evidence of his affili

ation and sympathy with that party.

Mr. Nelson rejoined, defending himself against the charge of having any connection or sympathy with "Black Republicanism," and declared that he had never had the slightest intercourse with members of the Republican party. If the sentiments of attachment to the Union which he had expressed met the appro-bation of the Republican side of the House, he was rejoiced at it, and regretted exceedingly that there were any gentlemen on the other side of the House who disapproved them. He hoped such sentiments would continue to be applauded, in all time to come, throughout the length and breadth of this God honored and God favored land. During Mr. Nelson's remarks, many interrogatories were put to him by Mr. Pryor and others on the Democratic de of the House, all of which he promptly an wered, and generally elicited vociferous ap-

plause by his answers.

After another call of the roll, the House pro eeded to vote for Speaker with the following Sherman, 107: Bocock, 88; Gilmer, 22; scat

ering, 13.

The Republicans united on Mr. Sherman ith three or four exceptions.

Mr. Bocock's vote of Monday was increased

y Messrs. Rust and Hamilton.

The Southern Americans voted for Mr. Gilner. Horace F. Clark voted for Reynolds, and Haskin for Mr. Hickman. Messrs. Reyn olds and Riggs voted for Mr. Davis, of Indiana

Thursday, December 8, 1859.

SENATE.

Mr. Slidell gave notice of his intention to in roduce a bill to make an appropriation to fa-

Mr. Trumbull resumed his remarks, showing the importance of the inquiry relative to the sacking of the arsenal at Liberty, Missouri. The eizure of an arsenal recently is regarded as a latter of great importance, yet the President, in his message, never alluded to the seizure of the arsenal in Missouri. A resolution was adopted in March, 1855, calling on the President for all the information in departments relative to affairs of Kansas, yet the report of Captain eonard had never been sent to the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull then proceeded to reply to an equiry made by Mr. Yulee, to lay down the cinciples of the Republican party, reading the platform and defending the doctrines

therein contained,

Mr. Saulsbury inquired if the Constitution
gave power to establish Slavery in the Terri-Mr. Trumbull replied, that it was a Cons

tation of Freedom—not of Slavery. The word slave don't occur in it. Mr. Yulee said it appeared, then, that the whole object of the Republican party was to exclude Slavery from the Territories. He de-

sired to know whether the exclusion did not apply to the District of Columbia and all the orts and arsenals which were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government? How was it in the new States of the Union For the logical sequence of this argumen ould be, that slaves are now illegally held in Louisiana, Missouri, and every other new State. He wanted light on these matters, for it was a serious question. He quoted from the speeches of Ir. Seward, to show the dangerous sentiments he avowed, to distract the country, and accom-plish the overthrow of the South.

Mr. Trumbull replied, that they call them-Mr. Trumbul replied, that they can themselves Republicans because they advocate the principles of Jefferson. If his party had made any departure from these principles, he would condemn such departure. The fathers of the condemn such departure. The fathers of the old Republican party were their models, from whom their principles were taken. The very words in the platform to which the Senator om Florida objected were written by the hand

of Jefferson, Mr. Yulee, To create and not destroy free

wernment. Mr. Trumbull, Yes, and we perpenate free government by maintaining the principles we advocate. The other party call themselves Democrats, when their legislation is all shaped for the interests of the slaveholding aristocracy, comprising only one out of sixty of the in-

Mr. Clay asked if the Senator recognised the right to reclaim fugitive slaves in the Territogress; not under the fugitive slave act, unless it is made applicable to the Territories. Mr. Clay inquired how he could reconcile the

discrepancy between the obligation to give all men freedom, and the countervailing right to reclaim fugitive slaves?

Mr. Trumbull replied, that the first was merely

the enunciation of the Declaration of Independence; but our fathers did not undertake to car out their principles perfectly. Every Gov

on the natural rights of man.

Mr. Clay inquired whether the Senator thought there were any circumstances under which crime could be justified, excused, or tolerated—for the fathers of the Republic them-

selves were slaveholders?

Mr. Trumbull. I do not call it a crime in the

citizens of the South to hold slaves.

Mr. Clay. Is not polygamy a crime? You have classed Slavery and polygamy together, in your platform? Mr. Trumbull. It is a crime under some cir-

umstances. I take it that it is no crime in Turkey.

Mr. Clay, (interrupting.) I thank you for that concession, in this Christian country.

Mr. Trumbull. We regard it as a crime, but

other nations do not so regard it. I do not regard the holding of slaves as a crime, as they are often held in the Southern States. I think it is a wrong, but it is better to endure that wrong than to undertake to right it by a greater

Mr. Clay. Then I understand him to maintain that right and wrong are merely conventional, and depend on the laws of society, and the tone and moral sentiment of society? Mr. Trumbull. Not entirely, although many a things are criminal or innocent according to circumstances. When we speak of crime, we included the laws of the land.

States.
Mr. Clay. Would not the taking of huma life, without excusable circumstances, be a crime, were there no law against it? And is not polygamy or Slavery equally regarded as a

not polygamy or Slavery equally regarded as a crime under similar circumstances?

Mr. Trumbull. The taking of human life unjustifiably would undoubtedly be a crime and a great wrong in a civilized community. I do not know how savages might regard it. In some cases, where we would not regard killing as justifiable, perhaps they would. And all this thing of holding persons in slavery depends on the circumstances of the people who have the slaves. I hold it as an evil, but in my judgment, it is not a crime in every instance. ment it is not a crime in every instance. I have never so regarded it; and that is my ex-planation of the Declaration of Independence, and the enunciation of the same principle in this platform of the Republican party. Mr. T. denied that he considered slaves to be illegally held in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Pugh. De you speak for yourself only, o or your party?
Mr. Trumbull. I am speaking of the princi ples of the Republican party, as understood by myself and by the people of the Northwest, who are a conservative, Union-loving, and law-

abiding poeple.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday next. HOUSE. The House was opened with prayer this morn-

ing.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, rose to make a speech, when a running discussion took place on the pending proposition, whether it was relevant to make speeches, as the previous question had heretofore been demanded and seconded, to cut off discussion on Mr. Clark's

seconded, to cut off discussion on Mr. Clark's resolution and Mr. Gilmer's substitute.

The Clerk subsequently rose to put the question as proposed, whether it was competent for him to decide questions of order pending the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Millson objected to a private citizen, elected by a former House, and a subordinate

officer, presiding over the body.

Mr. Grow agreed with Mr. Millson, and would not favor a violation of the express law of Con-Mr. Maynard differed from both of these gen-

demen.
The points of order were then withdrown. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, proceeded to address the House, in reply to Mr. Nelson, who spoke yesterday. He had nothing harsh to say remarks be should submit, but wishe to say that which would tend to strengthen the harmony between gentlemen on the floor, and between the different political elements. He held that Seward had proved himself a traitor, and ought to be hung. [Applauded by the Democratic side.] It was his opinion that if Virginia could get hold of Seward, she would hang him as she did John Brown.

Mr. Kilgore wished to call the gentleman's attention to a short extract published in a Southern paper.

Mr. Davis said he would not yield. He was not for Seward; if he could get hold of an "ir-repressible-conflict" man, why then he might yield to him. They were not going to give the Republicans the Government; he knew they thought they would get this fine house, [laughthe army, and the navy, but he would as sure them that they were going to get posses-sion of the army and navy, and then they in-

tended to put down this rebellion, and hans

every mother's son of them. [Laughter on the epublican side, and cheers on the other.]
Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, deprecated agi Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, deprecated agitation of the Slavery question. He then proceeded to give his reasons for supporting Mr. Sherman for Speaker; one of which was, that the gentleman was a friend of protection to domestic industry, and was a highly honorable man, who had, in the Kansas struggle, upheld the rights of the people against the outrages of the people against the outrages of the people of the state of the s power. He insisted that the people of the North should not be held responsible for the

acts of a few madmen.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, said he knew that there were men at the North and from the North who were as loyal to the Constitution as troduce a bill to make an appropriation to facilitate negotiations for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, gave a similar
notice with reference to a Homestead bill.

Several other notices were also given.

Mr. Logan said he came here a Democrat,
and expected to support a Democrat. He had
libel. He proceeded to show the objects and
aims of the Republican party. If this party
should be defeated, the Union would be preshould be defeated, the Union would be preate with me. I shall be most happy to receive

Messrs. Corwin and Cox also made speeches. after which, without even taking a vote fo Speaker, the House adjourned.

Friday, December 9, 1859. SENATE.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having diourned over to Monday.

HOUSE Mr. Morris, of Illinois, rising to a privilege question, caused to be read from the official reort the remarks of Mr. Kellogg, that two years ago Mr. Greeley was planning and scheming with Mr. Douglas, in the parlor of the latter, to re-elect him Senator by selling out the politics f lilinois. Mr. Morris also caused to be read Mr. Greeley's publication, denying the truth of he charge; and, while detesting Mr. Douglas's

doctrines, admiring his pluck.

Mr. Kellogg replied, that, but for the fac that he had been personally assailed in an infamous article in the Tribune, he would not have said a word, as he was anxious for the or-ganization of the House. He said that Horace Greeley and Judge Douglas had been put on trial, and he gave notice that he should hereaf-

er prosecute the issue,

Mr. Clarke, of Missonri, was called out by a Mr. Clarke, of Anssour, was cause out by a remark of Mr. Kellogg, that a report had prevailed that, according to the arrangements, the Missouri Senatorship was to be given to Mr. Blair. He believed this charge against Mr. Douglas was a falsehood.

Mr. Kellogg repeated, that, as the issue had

peen made, he would meet it fairly. He dis-

claimed having made an attack on Mr. Doug-las. He dealt with Mr. Greeley.

Almost a Fight.—Mr. Logan said the charge was made to injure Mr. Douglas, who is the candidate for the Presidency of the great Northwest. The effort was to depreciate Mr. Douglas in the estimation of the South, by associating him with Mr. Greeley. From this time he
would never again notice his colleague, who
shirks from the responsibility of bringing for
ward proofs in support of his charge. When
he (Mr. Logan) made a charge in the Legislature of Illinois, and was called for to give the
proof, he did not, like a spaniel, slink in a
corner.

corner. At this moment, Mr. Kellogg, who was sitting near Mr. Logan, deliberately advanced to-ward him, as if with hostile intent. Mr. Logan, perceiving the movement, put himself in an at itude of combat. Gentlemen around at once sprang to the scene, some seizing Mr. Logan and others restraining Mr. Kellogg.

Very much excitement prevailed; the members all over the hall in agitation. The Clerk,

amid the din and stirring events, loudly called for order, and requested gentlemen to take their seats. Soon the two Illinois gentlemen were widely separated by distance.

Mr. Logan, resuming, said he was perfectly

Mr. Morris of Pennsylvania, called for the Sergeant at arms, and order was after a while

should terminate, and the representatives of the people proceed to the election of a Speaker, quietly and with dignity. They should have some competent person to preserve order.

Mr. Logan said he had jieded the floor only for a moment. Gentlemen need have no apprehension of a difficulty between his colleague and himself. [Hisses.]

Mr. Taylor said they should have an organization. Then there would be

tion. Then there would be opportunity to discuss all these matters in order. The interruption just quieted would have terminated in permanent interruption, and perhaps in an ad-journment, if it had not been for the interposiion of the friends of the respective gentlemen

There are no laws against polygamy in Turkey, and no laws against Slavery in the Southern States.

Mr. Burnett remarked, that when it was that cannot be decided by him, or by the whole Virginia delegation. It is a question that will be decided by the country, as to who embodies floor. Mr. Burnett remarked, that when it was Mr. Burnett remarked, that when it was charged that the galleries were responsible, he said that the example of making applause was set by the Republicans on the floor. [Applause in the galleries.] He wanted the responsibility to fall were it belonged.

Mr. Maynard said there was no means to

Mr. Maynard said there was no means to prevent applause and hissing until a presiding officer was elected.

Mr. McClernand produced a letter from Mr. Douglas, who branded the charge as false.

Mr. Logan alluded to the fact that in Chicago meetings had been held sympathizing with John Brown, and no Republican raised his voice against it. In conclusion, he addressed a few remarks to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, urging them to act with the Democratic party, and let past issues be buried in oblivion.

Mr. Clark of New York Will the gentleman Mr. Clark, of New York. Will the gentle from Illinois inform as whether he approves the Territorial policy of the present Administra-

n oblivion. You know the position taken by udge Douglas in Illinois, and you know that he was triumphantly re-elected; that's enough.

Mr. Clark. Will the Democratic nominee for
Speaker, if he shall be elected, so organize the nmittees that Kansas shall be adm

Mr. Logan. I never asked him that question, t never entered into my mind. I have entire confidence in the Democratic nominee. Mr. Haskin inquired whether, in case the Charleston Convention should adopt a platform in opposition to the views of Judge Donglas as expressed in his essay published in Harper's Magazine, and if that Convention endorsed and approved the conduct of this Administraton, as well with regard to its Kansas policy as all other matters, he would then support the nominee of that Convention?

Mr. Logan replied, that he was about twenty-eight years old, and had lived long enough to discover that the Democratic party never does wrong. He had never known the Democratic party in National Convention to endorse a plat form that was not consistent with his views. Having that confidence, be would not anticipate they might do, but would say that he would vote for the nominee of that Convention

Mr. Haskin, I will not, I will ask another uestion. Does the gentleman believe that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas could exclude slavery or abolish it?

Mr. Logan. I profess to be a Democratsaid, I have buried all old party issues, and ignoring those issues, I claim to be a Demo-crat. I am for Stephen A. Douglas for President of the United States, first, last, and all the time. If he is not nominated, I am for the Applause.]
Mr. Haskin asked whether he would sustain

the nominee, if the platform resolved to protect lavery in the Territories. Mr. Logan. Wait until the Democratic plat

form does that, and I will tell you.

Mr. Haskin said that at the last session of Congress the Republican members of the House put themselves squarely on the Anti-Lecompton platform. He was in favor of the organization of this House, and had opposed all this rambling debate. He held in perfect abhorrence the appeal to him to come to the support of those who sustain the infamous policy of this Administration in reference to the admission of Kan- ty, when he said that he believed the Dem sas. He would never vote for any man for Speaker who voted for the Lecompton policy of he Administration, or who approves of its corrupt action-its proscription, as well in Illinois

A gentleman asked if Mr. Haskin would vote or the Republican candidate.

Mr. Haskin replied. I will vote for any gennearer to my platform than the gentleman on the other side who voted for the Lecompton Constitution. I will say, further, that I will do all in my power to prevent the organization of this House by the election of the Administration candidate.

Mr. Logan said he came here a Democrat.

the infamous extravagance and gross corruption of this Administration, I would sooner co-oper-

ate with them than with those who go with gentlemen of the South in supporting a fraudulent Constitution for the purpose of bringing a slave State into this Union.

Mr. Florence. I will take occasion at another time to answer my friend in regard to the corruptions of the Administration he speaks of. Mr. Stanton obtained the floor, but was willing to yield if the House desired to proceed to

he immediate election of Speaker, provided he could have the floor subsequently. The House took one vote for Speaker, resultng as follows: Sherman, Republican, 110: Bocock, Democrat, 88; Gilmer, South American, 20; scattering 13. Necessary to a choice, 116. Mr. Hickman made an ineffectual attempt to ntroduce a resolution for the adoption of the

olurality rule.

The differences in the vote for Speaker to-day, as contrasted with that of Wednesday, are Messrs. Carter, Nixon, and Stratton, who now voted for Mr. Sherman, Mr. Olin paired off with Mr. Landrum, both being sick,

Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859. Senate not in session.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE.

The journal having been read, Mr. Hickman moved it be amended, there being no mention therein of his resolution for the adoption of the

plurality rule.

The Clerk said the resolution was merely read for information.

Mr. Hickman insisted that he had a right to

offer his resolution, which took precedence of all other questions, and he asked for a decision of the question.

Messrs, Grow and Washburn of Maine contended that Mr. Hickman had a right to intro-

duce the resolution.

Mr. Houston argued on the opposite side.

Mr. Reagan took occasion to say that the Mr. Reagan took occasion to say that the plu-rality resolution was designed to enable men to vote indirectly for a Black Republican, when they would not come up like men and vote diectly for such nominee.

Mr. Hickman replied that the remark did not

apply to him. He should vote for a Republican in preference to any gentleman who sustained this Administration. [Applause on the Republican side; also some hisses.]

Mr. Reagan said that nobody doubted the gentleman would vote for a Republican as against a Democrat.

Mr. Hickman. I have never concealed any-

where what my ultimate action would be. I prefer the election of a sound Democrat—by that I mean a Democrat opposed to this Administration—an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. I have endeavored for a week to elect such a man, but I am beginning to fear I shall be unable to consummate that work. I believe that either a triend of the Administration or a Republican is ultimately to be elected Speaker. I am frank to say that in that event I have de proceedings should cease. [Applause.] The cided on the choice of the latter. I have offer-time has arrived when this species of discussion, which could lead to nothing but irritation, an organization. If the Administration party an organization. If the Administration party succeed, I trust I shall submit in a becoming spirit. I am perfectly willing every man in the country should know my views. Let the motion to amend the journal be put to the House to decide.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, asked Mr. Hickman if he would vote for Mr. Bocock if he would

rise and say he was opposed to the Administra

Mr. Hickman. I will state frankly and und quivocally, that I would not, and give my reasons, which are entirely quincient for myself. I would not do it, because I know that Mr. Bocock sustains the Administration in everything it has done, and I am not a believer in eleventh tion of the friends of the respective gentlemen from Illinois. Applause.

Mr. Logan remarked, that if he was to be hissed, he would merely say he had as many rights here to be respected as any one else.

[Applause.]

Mr. Barr said that the applause should cease by clearing the galleries.

Mr. Grow hoped they would first stop it on the floor.

Mr. Florence said they could not expect the applause and hisses in the galleries to cease, so long as members set the example. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Barr said the people in the galleries did

Mr. Barr said the people in the galleries did

the Democratic sentiments, whether James Bu-chanan or those who hold the sentiments of the

Cincinnati platform in its integrity and entirety.
While Mr. Smith was proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Clark, of New York, inquired whether the support of a Democratic organization was a test of Democracy? Mr. Smith replied, that, as a general rule, it

was, as the organization was to carry out the principles of the party.

Mr. Clark asked what excuse a man could Mr. Clark asked what excuse a man conton have who was elected against an organization, without sympathizing with any party, when no principles were involved?

Mr. Smith replied, a man may be elected against an organization, and be a good Demo-

at. Mr. Clark said his constituents were opposed to the political organization throughout the

Mr. Smith. Are you a Republican or a Democrat?

Mr. Clark replied that he was opposed to all.

Mr. Smith. Then the gentleman is an Ishmaelite. [Laughter.] He is not here against the Constitution and the Union, I am sure.

Mr. Clark. No, sir.

Mr. Smith asked which party, the Republican

Constitution?

Mr. Clark said he was not attached to the Democratic party of his district or of this House. He avowed himself a Northern man House. He avowed himself a Northern man with national sentiments, looking to the preservation of the Union, and was for co-operating with all national men who would co-operate with him. He came here with the impression that the Republican party was the only sectional organization in this House; but he had not been in the House long before he began to suspect there were others besides. The gentleman from South Carolina had arisen here and avowed that the South was a sectional party. He belonged to no party; he thought more of

He belonged to no party; he thought more of his country than of party. [Applause.]

Mr. Miles, in response, remarked that on the occasion Mr. Clark alluded to, he did not say the South was sectional in all its aims and purposes, but did say, and now repeated, that was a sectional man; that he was

devoted, heart and soul, to the interests of his immediate constituents and State.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, then addressed the
House on the topics of the day, and in reprobation of the principles of the Republican party.

During his speech he said that the election of
William H. Seward or Salmon P. Chase, on a purely sectional plalform, ought to be a suffi-cient cause to disrupt all political ties. The House then adjourned.

Monday, Deccember 12, 1859.

The Senate met at noon.
On motion of Mr. Davis, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive communications, in order that may have an opportunity to send nomina

tions and other Executive business previous t the organization of the House.
On motion of Mr. Brown, it was resolved to proceed to the election of a chaplain on Thurs-

day next.

Mr. Iverson said he had been misundersto cratic party, if not corrupt, at least was cor ruptible. He did not mean to accuse them o complicity or sympathy with John Brown, bu simply to say that, on the question of territorial rights of the Southern people, a great portion of the Northern Democracy are unsound.

Mr. Bigler said the Senator from Georgi Mr. Haskin replied. I will vote for any gen-tleman on this side of the House who somes nearer to my platform than the gentleman on doughfaces, because they stand up for the rights of the South. He don't claim that the Constitution establishes Slavery or prohibits is anywhere, but the Constitution most expressly clares that the States are perfectly equal, an provides that new States shall come into the nion on terms of perfect equality with the old It is not denied that the territories are the

property of the states in common, and that Congress is simply their trustee. Mr. Bigler said he thought he had spent an their support. I came here as an independent man, with no collar around my neck. If the Mr. Iverson had spent one minute. He could depublicans put themselves on the popular sov-reignty doctrines which I believe in, opposing ator had hurled on the Democratic party, with ator had hurled on the Democratic party, with out telling him he had done injustice. The Northern Gemocracy had stood like a bulwark

hetween the South and Abolitionism. Break as down at your peril.

Mr. Pugh was glad Mr. Iverson had made this explanation. He would give notice, that on some convenient occasion he should have something to say on the subject. We have beard just except approach of this to receive heard just exactly enough of this to require something more. If the Democracy of the Southern States hold the sentiments of Mr. Iverson, we want to know it before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, and we intend to know, or at least I do, as far as questions and answers can bring it from the representatives of the Democratic party of the So

whether they sympathize with such sentiments.

Mr. Iverson. I am ready to answer at any
time, and will do so to your heart's content. mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, proceeded to discuss Mr. Mason's resolution, replying to Mr. Trumbull's defence of the hepublican platform. He denied that Cangress possessed any sovereign power over the territories. Its powers merely those given by the States and b

the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson asked him, if Arizona was colo nized, and filled up altogether with free colored people, would he be willing to admit it as a State upon an equal focing with the other States of the Confederacy?

Ar. Trumbull answered that he would not

admit any community applying to become one member of the Confederacy, by the admission of which he supposed he was endangering the peace of this Union itself.

In his judgment, there was a distinction made

between the white and black races—made by Omnipotence. He did not believe these two races could live happily and pleasantly together, each enjoying equal rights, without one domineering over the other. Therefore he ad-vocated the policy of separating these races by adopting a system to rid the country of the black race as it becomes free. He would say he should not be prepared, under the existing state of things, to admit as a severeign state of this Union a community of negroes, nor Indians either.

Mr. Johnson thanked him for that admission

He would rather, he said, see this country in He would rather, he said, see this country javolved in hostilities with every civilized country on earth, than engaged in civil or a servile war; and he went on to denounce John Brown in strong terms as a horse thief and a murderer in Kansas. He was surprised, he said, to hear Mr. Doolittle apologize the him the other day.

Mr. Doolittle said he made m apology or justification of Brown's act. The people of the North have no sympathy for his crime but North have no sympathy for his crime, but many have sympathy with the individual him-self. He now read some extracts from the his-tory of Kansas, by Governor Geary's private secretary, corroborating his previous statements and he declared that bad and wicked as the foray was in Vinginia, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the foray led into Kansas by David R. Atchison. One was of Brown and his twenty men against a great State; but what is that when compared with the invasion of Kansas with almost five thou sand men, when, at the time of the invasion there were not three thousand voters in the whole Territory? Mr. Davis reported that the committee a

pointed to wait on the President had di charged that duty, and that he informed ther he would send in an Executive communication

On motion of Mr. Mallory, the Senate ad

The House reassembled at noon. Mr. Kilgore said, in consuming with his friends, that he cound they were almost manimously of the opinion to proceed to ballot for Speaker, in order to bring about an organiza

Mr. Maynard offered a recolution that the oldest member of this House, by consecutive service therein, be appointed chairman till the House shall elect a Speaker.

Mr. Kilgore objected, on the ground that the

would consent to vote for the adoption of the plurality rule. The Union meetings at the North amounted to nothing. They are a de-

lusion, unless there be corresponding healthful action. He vidicated slave labor as applicable to the South, and thought that it was by the act of a kind Providence that the African was brought to this country. If the next Presidential election should be determined in favor of those Northern sectional views, he believed the Southern and Pacific States would deliberately take counsel together to provide a remedy.

Mr. Kilgore asked him whether he was not in favor of the majority ruling, and inquired

in favor of the majority ruling, and inquire whether, if Mr. Seward should be elected, th candidate of the Democrats would const that a sufficient cause for a dissolution of

Mr. Stewart replied, that whenever the publican candidate would submit to be cate chised, that question would be answered on the other side.

other side.

Mr. Kilgore said, he has answered.

Mr. Stewart remarked that he was not Mr.
Bocock's organ, and therefore he could not say
what he would do.

Mr. Kilgore said, if Mr. Bocock answered the following questions to his satisfaction, he might vote for him, namely: Are you in favor of re opening the African slave trade? Are you in favor of Congressional protection of slave prop-erty in the Territories? Are you in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories, and ight to admit or exclude Slavery therefron Mr. Kilgore said he was ready to answer thes

Mr. Kilgore said he was ready to allow questions for his candidate.

Mr. Stewart replied, that the Democrats were acting on broad national grounds.

Mr. Haskin proceeded to pay his respects to the newspaper Constitution, of this city, which he said was the home organ of the President. Mr. Browne, whose name appears as editor, was not a relative of John Brown, who was a truthful and brave man, but an imported Eng of the Journal of Commerce, which was started by Lewis Tappan and other original Abolition

Mr. Haskin sent up to the Clerk an article from a recent number of the Constitution, which was read, and in which he was spoken of as having entered into a combination for the elec-tion of Mr. Forney as Clerk of the House, and Mr. Sherman as Speaker. In reviewing the article, he said its statements were evidently published by authority, and he proceeded make some very severe allusions to the course of President Buchanan, emphatically and indignantly denying that he had entered into such a combination as alleged, and vindicated himself from the charge that he had been false to his pledges. He stood by the doctrine of non-intervention, and for that reason objected to the resolution of Mr. Clarke of Missouri, which reopened the Slavery agitation before the organization of the House and an excited

mr. Noell said there were men here who are resolved on the final abolition of Slavery, and proceeded to discuss the relative powers of the York and Erie third mortgage, 59. Maryland country throughout its length and breadth.

Mr. Noell said there were men here who are

made by any other person, he did not know it to be true, for the reason that he [Mr. Hickto be true, for the reason that he [Mr. Hickman] occupied the position he did, because he could not be purchased. He said that when in this Hall he preferred to investigate the charge of fraud and violence in Kansas, he charge of fraud and violence in Kansas, he was charged with treason, not, however, be-cause he had failed to be a Democrat. He reurned home with the brand of treason tho of this protest against him, and insisted on his nomination, as he [Mr. Buchanan] believed it would be valuable to his canvass. It could be proven by a thousand witnesses, that during this summer, this man, who now fills the Ex-ecutive chair, pledged himself to men every-where, that if successful in his election, he would see that Kansas should come in free, and not as a slave State. The charge had fre-quently been made, but never denied in Penn-

Mr. H. then proceeded to discuss the Slavery question, and avoyed the strongest sympathy with the Free-Soil sentiment of the North, We have elsewhere noticed his remarks,

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—New York, Dec. 7.—The Edinburgh arrived this evening from Glasgow, with Liverpool dates to the Gen. Garibaldi, in his proclamation annuna eing his retirement from the army of Central

Italy, complains of underhand machinations gainst him. He says he will resume the serthe the moment Victor Emanuel calls to arms. The recommends the Italians to rally round the King of Sardinia. Napoleon has consented to Chevalier Buoncampagnie becoming Regent of Central Italy.

Italy.—It has been stated that King Victor Emanuel having refused to withdraw the nami Emanuel having refused to withdraw the name nation of Buoncampagnie, the French Government has yielded, and he is to be Regent of Modena, Parma, and Bologna, and also of Tuscany, if the authorities there will receive him.

A regiment of the Bolognese brigade have

taken the oath of allegiance to Victor Emanuel, and is to wear the uniform of the Picdmont army.

A memorandum of the Tuscan Government tells the European Powers that if Congress orders the restoration of the Grand Duke, they will oppose it to the last, and if attacked, they will, though sure of defeat, do their best to repel force by force.

pal force by force.

The ratification of the treaties of peace were exchanged at Zurich on the 21st.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Sales of the last three days 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales are partial.

taken by speculators and for export, at a partial decline of ad. decline of \$\frac{1}{2}d.

Management advices are favorable. Prices generally had an advancing tendency, but the market closed quiet.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market generally has a declining tendency.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The European Congress - More Difficulties Started.
New York, Dec. 8.—The steamer Persia, from

Liverpool, with advices to the 26th ult., three days later than per steamer Edinburgh, arrived this morning.

The steamer Nova Scotia arrived out on the 24th, and the Arago and Indian on the 27th.
The invitation to the European Congress had not been issued, many difficulties having been

it was reported that the Emperor Napoleon proposes a general disarmament.

Austria is reported to have raised another decided difficulty regarding the Congress, and the invitations were accordingly held in abeyance. The regency question, it was said, causes the

difficulty.

Lord Cowley, it is reported, has been authorized by the Emperor Napoleon to propose to England a general and simultaneous disarma-ment. The London journals, however, treat the idea as absurd. Lord Cowley was in London.

The English army will be increased by addi-

nents.

The Paris Bourge obseed firm at 70f. 80c.

The Freach journals have been instructed to incourage the idea of a general disarmament.

The state of Italian affairs was unchanged.

The Sardinian Government had issued a cir-

cular defending its course regarding the re-Spain was chartering steamers and contract-ing for stores for the war with Morocco. Noth-ing decisive had yet occurred in Morocco. Austria granted a full amnesty to all persons compromised in the Italian affairs.

The Bombay mail of November 12th had been telegraphed. The reported death of Nena Sahib lacked confirmation.

Of the 4600,000 to be raised by the Atlantic

Cf the \$600,000 to be raised by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, only one-sixth has yet been secured. The assistance extended by Government is regarded as inadequate.

Hon. M. Elphinstone, author of works on India, died at his seat in Surry, on the 21st ult. Dr. Smethurst was removed to Newgate on the 22d, preparatory to his trial for biggamy.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree for immediately applying a sum of four millions to fortifying Oremona, Pavia, Lonato, and another place.

lace.
Intelligence from Potsdam still reports a fa-Intelligence from Potsdam still reports a favorable progress in the condition of the King of Prussia. His Majesty takes his daily walks. Great Britain.—The Morning Post characterizes the recent Brussels dispatch respecting a simultaneous disarmament by France and England as being abourd on the more of England as being abourd on the more could asked the test last thing England could accede to Our armaments are not at all based upon any French preparations, if we adopt measures of a

defensive nature; they are undertaken as

sion of Ireland from the act enabling volu-to be enrolled.

The Court Journal says, the promise

by her Majesty to the Canadian deputation was to the effect that either the Prince of Wales or Prince Alfred should visit the great North

American provinces next summer.

The aggregate exports of Great Britian, du ring October, are returned at £449,076 more than in October, 1858, but £267,916 less than in October 1857. Those for the ten months of the present year, however, have reached the un-precedented total of £108,755,184, being 12 per cent. more than last year, and 11 per cent. mor

than in 1857.

France.—The French war against Morocco France.—The French war against Morocco is terminated, the frontier tribes having offered their submission to the French commander inchief, Gen. Martimprey.

The number of deaths from cholera in the

French army during the twenty days' cam-paign against the frontier tribes of Morocco and hostile language employed by the Times to excite a bad feeling between England and

France.

Italy.—The following is the text of Gen. Gan. ibaldi's last proclamation to the Italian people, as published by the Avenir of Nice.

as published by the Avenir of Nice.

"To the Italians: Finding that, by cunning devices and vain pretexts, the freedom of action inherent in my rank in the army of Central Italy is continually hampered—a freedom which I have ever used for the object which every good Italian must wish to attain—I have the ood Italian must wish to attain-I leave the military service.
"On the day when Victor Emanuel shall again call upon his soldiers to fight for the de-liverance of our country, I shall find an arm of

some kind or another, and a post by the side of my brave companions in arms.

Japan.—The affairs in Japan still remai unsettled. A change of Ministry favorable to foreigners is dairy expected.

A Russian officer and one of his crew had

been murdered by the Japanese. The Russian Ambassador demanded atonement, which was granted. Friday Evening, Nov. 25.—In the afternoon a decline of one eighth per cent, took place in

the funds, notwithstanding the increased firmness of the Paris Bourse.

The Times of Friday says: "The principal feature in the American stock market is a for ther rise in the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central; the third mortgage and other bonds of the New York and Eric also improved;" and quotes sales: United States 5's, 94½; Illinois

General and State Governments.

Mr. Hickman, alluding to the charge in the Constitution, said that if it was made by the President, the latter knew it to be faise; if little inquiry, and the prices are weak, irregular,

11s. 9d. Yellow corn, 31s. @ 32s. 6d.; 358. (@ 388. Liverpool Provision Market. Beef is heavy men had placed on his forehead, but President and there is but little inquiry, and prices are Buchanan endorsed his Democracy in the fass weak. Pork is dull, but prices steady. Bacon s quiet; new is wanted.

> Liverpool Produce Market.—Pot and pearl sales quiet at 27s. 3d. @ 27s. 6d. for both. OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL AT ST. LOUIS. St. I ouis, Dec. 7 .- The overland California mail of the 16th has arrived.
>
> Lieutenant General Scott arrived at Victoria

on the 7th ult., on board the United States frigate Massachusetts.

The Victoria Gazette states that the troops. says one company, will be withdrawn from the ickett's company remains in occupancy, ac-ording to General Harney's first orders. General Scott returns to San Francisco to

await further instructions,
The mining news from California is favorable The explorations at the new gold remoter. The explorations at the new gold mines indicate that other extensive fields exist on the eastern slope of Cascade mountains.

The dates from Washington Territory are to the 4th ult. Much excitement prevailed touching the gold fields in Suinlkamen river.

The overland California mail of the 18th has arrived. The case of Boggs vs. The Merced Mining Company, involving the title of Col. Framont's Mariposa estate and minerals, had been decided in favor of Col. Fremont.

John J. Muper has been elected a delegate to

engress from Carson Valley.

The steamer Northerner, several days overue from Puget Saund, was supposed to be detained by Gen. Scott. The steamer Cortez had not arrived up. LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE .- New Orleans Dec. 10 .- The steamship Arizona has arrived here with later Brazos dates and \$112,000 is

Brownsville dates to the 4th instant are re eived. Several skirmishes had taken place. but nothing important had occurred. APPROVAL OF THE SENTENCE OF COOK BY HE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE .- Richmond, Dec ...—The Legislature to day unanimously passed resolutions approving of the sentence of Cook and the other Harper's Ferry prisoners, and

refusing interference with the same. AN ABANDONER PROJECT .- Charleston, Dec 8.—The project to increase the steam tonnage between this port and New York, by the addireason for so doing, assigned by the subscribers here, is the unsettled state of political affairs.

York, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Fernando Wood, wife of the Mayor sleet of this city, died this morning THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. PREPARE FOR THE GREAT POLITICAL CAM FAIGN OF 1860.

DEATH OF MRS. FERNANDO WOOD .- Net

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1859. To the Editor of the National Era:

The revival of the Republican organization
in Philadelphia, so long desired by thousands

whose political intentions are earnest, is at last accomplished. As every hindrance to the resumption of the Republican name has been employed, so all the methods of disparagement will be industriously impressed to belittle the importance of the restored organization, and defeat its patriotic purposes. Invectives, cavils, sneers, hurtle about it, and fall harmlessly as duck shot fired at a granite wall, or the Anti-Slavery protests of most of our People's party eaders. Indeed, these last are so delicately delightful, of such velvety consistence, that even Senators Hammond and Davis would relish their titillation as much as that of the puff-balls of their barbers. To convey an adequate idea of the sybaritic sensation is not in my coarse way; it is worthy the felicitous raptures of some

The objectors are of two sorts; parties whose anticipations of political profit, based upon a continuance of the tame, non-committal position of the People's party regarding principles, are likely to be interfered with, and perhaps blasted; and another but not numerous class of sincere opponents of Slavery and Democratic corruption generally, constitutionally timid, and for the time alarmed by the clamors of the tricksters who are in danger of losing their

market.

The People's party of Pennsylvania originated in a fusion of the Republicans and Americans in support of a State ticket at the election of 1858. Such an assimilation of the two elements of the Opposition, for purposes of muni-cipal politics, already existed in Philadelphia. At the Presidential election of 1856, and the Gubernatorial election of the succeeding year, the two parties were distinctively organized, and supported separate tickets. To exhibit the healthy and progressive condition of the Republican party, contrasted with the decay and weakness of the American, at the period of the fusion, permit me to introduce a few figures. In the Presidential contest of 1856, Fillmore Fremont 147,000, in this State. At the next election, in 1857, the American strength had dwindled to 28,000 for Hazlehurst, while the Republican poll was 146,000 for Wilmot, the respective Opposition candidates for Governor Thus, while the American vote was diminished 54,000 from that of the preceding year, the Republican had decreased less than two thousand in the same period. At this Gubernatorial election the Democratic vote was 42,000 short of that polled for Buchanan. So, if we take the aggregate falling off, and make a pro rata apportionment, crediting the Republican party with the same liability to loss which affected the other two parties, the vote for Wilmot was actually thirty per cent better than that for Fremont. Such was the vigor of the Republi-can organization when the feeble and fragmentary American element was merged with it, and the People's party constituted

It will be naturally supposed, from these circumstances of formation, that Republican influences should have prevailed in the councils of he new party, or, rather, the old Oppositi with the new christening, to which the Repubicans, everywhere in the State outside of its metropolis, greatly predominant, had magnan-imously consented. But in Philadelphia, the centre of political action and intrigue, the Republicans were a minority of the Opposition. and the management of the new party fell into the hands of a set of gentlemen a good deal more disposed to aggrandize themselves than promote the success of liberal principles or oppose carnestly the perfidy and corruption of the Federal Administration. Supremely self-ish, these leaders had come to regard the recent status of the Opposition as a mere contrivance to facilitate jobbery. It can be no matter for surprise, therefore, that every oppor-tunity to traduce the Republican party and sneer at its principles was abundantly im-proved. Misrepresentations were multiplied by a compliant and time-serving press, every daily published in Philadelphia in the interest of have mollified some of them, until more money had persuaded them to renewed acerbity. was thought better to operate upon them through the agency of public sentiment. To give development and method to this is the purpose of the revived Republican organization. Of course, it will succeed; resting as it does upon the same plane with the dominant National Opposition.

A cherished scheme of the Philadelphia managers of the People's party, for the accomplishsuspicion of Republicanism, is an affiliation ith the Anti-Democratic interests of the South Hence their spleen at the resumption of the Republican name; hence they who have advised and adopted it are a debauched and bankrupt rout like that which went out with Catiline! Few members of our party, indeed, would object to a Presidential nomination from that quarter, accompanied by sufficient guaran-ties of adherence to the Republican policy. But to coalesce purely upon a mercenary ba-sis, to get possession of the Federal patronage, e tolerated in the present temper the people. It is probable that a satisfactory union with the Southern Opposition, except in Maryland, everywhere unfortunately a hopeless minority, cannot be agreed upon. that propositions suggesting the abandonment of the cardinal, underlying idea of the Republican creed, will not be entertained. The campaign of 1860 will be fought squarely upon the Slavery issue, and it is preposterous to suppose that it is possible to override it in Pennsyl-

Then some distinguished gentlemen, with aspirations for exalted honors, who are quite as busy at political manipulating as modesty will allow, are also anxious to stand well with the South and all sorts and shades of people every-With chameleon facility, they display colors that shift perplexingly as you shift you stand-point. In this connection, I am told that the currency has been considerably augmented of late in this community. An organization, not particularly committed to anything which can be objected to by anybody anywhere, must obviously suit these "high-reaching Bucking-hams," who are proverbially circumspect.

A few sincere friends of Republicanism at first objected to a distinctive attitude. They were apprehensive that another spasm of straight out Americanism, or something simi-larly virulent, would afflict our political system. believe they are now pretty well convinced that that virus has been eliminated from the the late American party are with us in their sympathies; they who were Americans for the son that Nym would be sutler to the camp that " profits might accrue," can be safely de pended upon with the Governmental patronage an appreciable perspective.

It is not the desire of the Republican organi zation to antagonize any portion of the Opposition. On the contrary, it is anxious to har ought to know it, the only guaranty of anything like a peaceful enjoyment of slave property is a guaranty of non-interference. That you have now; and while you stand on that rock, you can never be moved, for the great Northern heart is with you, and the people will stand by moniously co-operate with all who are hostile to the profligate Pro-Slavery Democracy. But there is a contingency foreshadowed, in which it may be compelled to stand fast by its just principles and usages. And the possibility of such a contingency illustrates the juggling management of the People's party, upon which I have animadverted. The call of Mr. Levi Kline, chairman of the State Central Commit tee, for the February Convention of the Oppo sition, is thus ambiguously worded, in describing the duties of that Convention: "To designate the time and manner of electing the district delegates to the National Convention."

Passing the altogether indefinite phrase, "National Convention," let us consider the information that the State Convention is invested with plenary power "to designate the time and manner of electing the district delegates." Now, the State Committee, which authorized the call, distinctly voted down a proposition to permit the bands of Southern politicians. While we State Committee, which authorized the call, distinctly voted down a proposition to permit the State Convention (which chooses the Senatorial) to appoint all the delegates to the National Convention; and determined that the State Convention to be called should "designate a time and manuer for electing representative delegates in their respective districts." Whether the Convention will presume to avail itself of this disreputable dodge of Mr. Kline and his advisers, appoint the delegates, and choke off the people in the districts, I cannot say. Perhaps it will not. If there is an average amount

The Republicans engaged in this movement

f brains in it, decidedly it will not.

PITEOUS APPEAL OF A NORTHERN

DEMOCRAT.

The following article, which we find in the

Philadelphia Press, presents a graphic picture

of the intolerable sufferings of the Northern De-

mocracy in the cause of the South. We con-

fess that we have often reflected upon the hard-

ships to which the Northern portion of the

their Southern associates, and we have often

party have in years past been subjected by

demands of the Southern politicians to dissolve

the party; meanwhile the Northern Democracy

seemed, until within a year or two, to rejoice

in their bonds, and to go into battle with an

astonishing assurance of success. But they

have at length awakened to a consciousness of

their folly, when it is too late to retrace their

steps, too late to reinstate the party in its old,

They speak to deaf ears, and appeal to stony

hearts, when they now call upon their South-

ern friends to be moderate and liberal in their

exactions. They will insist for still further

and greater sacrifices of prejudice and princi-

ple on the part of the North, and the result

From the Philadelphia (Penn.) Press. APPEAL TO THE SOUTH.

In the United States, at the present time, there exist two classes of our fellow citizens who

are doubtless mentally and morally deranged. They are to be found in both sections of the

Union. The crazy sentiment of the North has cul-minated in the distinguished John Brown, whilst

Carolina, represent the other class. As yet, the

disease has not spread to an alarming extent; but when the Presidential contest shall wax warm, it is feared the whole country will catch

the alarming distemper. No matter what form the disease assumes, it seems to drift to the

same result, viz: the dissolution of the Union. Now, what does all this senseless gabble about

a dissolution of the Union mean? Fellow Democrats of the South, what more can we do

There was a time, when your ablest states-

tory, it was stipulated, as a condition of the grant, that Slavery should be forever excluded

change their views upon the subject; and they then began to see, that while the slave States

the South must soon occupy a second any posi-

and Pennsylvania.

Afterwards, when it became necessary to

You say you want additional guaranties in

What additional guaranties can you have? We have declared, in all solemn forms, and Congress has so enacted, that each State is sov-

erigi, so far as the institution of Slavery is con-cerned, and that the people of a Territory shall

regulate the matter to suit themselves. This is

shall seek to deprive the people of Virginia of their slaves, it will be an unlawful act. But it

is not in our power to protect Virginia. She must protect herself against the John Browns,

the same as against any other lawless individu-als who menace the peace and safety of her citi-

zens. There are no guaranties against such individuals.

The truth is, and the people of the South

But slaves are precarious property. Unfor-tunately for their owners, they have brains to think, and arms to strike, and legs to run, and

are more liable to plan, and hide, and run away.

law; and if John Brown or anybody else

of the State of Virginia.

their limits."

you forever.

tion in the affairs of the General Govern

uch men as ex-Governor Adams, of

must be the dissolution of the party.

question of Slavery is not to be pooh-poohed by mousing politicians out of the arena of discussion, and they are disposed to meet it, believing that in a Democracy, upright political activity is only less a duty of the citizen than the practice of religion and the higher morals. They meet to establish as affective or the catching the control of the citizen than the practice of religion and the higher morals. mean to establish an effective press. The time is ripe. And in the prosecution of these objects, they expect the fraternal co-operation and sincere sympathy of the Republicans of the

A NORTHERN DEMOCRAT. INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., an interesting d bate occurred upon the subject of Mr. Mason's resolution of inquiry into the Harper's Ferry invasion. We make the following extracts: Mr. MASON. Mr. President, the resolution which I offered yesterday will come up, I presume, as a matter of course; if not, I mo it now be taken up for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution comes up, as a matter of course.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the late in vasion and seizure of the armory and arsena of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Vir ginia, by a band of armed men, and report whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent there to protect the public property; whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to subvert safe, and conservative, if not just, position.

They speak to deef care and appeal to store.

Union; what was the character and extent of such organization, and whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions, or otherwise; what was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band, and where and how and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded. And that said committee report whether any and what legislation may, in their opinion, be necessary on the part of the United States for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."
Mr. MASON. Mr. President, on the passas

of that resolution I ask for the yeas and nays The yeas and pays were ordered.
Mr. TRUMBULL. Mr. President, when
that resolution was offered yesterday, I stated that I would move an amendment to it when it should come up for consideration; but, before proceeding to offer the amendment, I will state that the resolution, as offered by the Senator from Virginia, will receive my support. If any other persons than the twenty-two whose names are known to the country are implicated in, or in any way accessory to, the seizure of Harper's Ferry, and the murder of the citizens of Vir-

men, your Jeffersons and your Madisons, were opposed to the extension of slave territory; and hence, when Virginia came to cede her immense domain, called the Northwest Terriginia, let us ascertain who they are, and let them be held responsible for their acts. I hope this investigation will be thorough and complete. I believe it will do good, by disabusing the public mind, in that portion of the Union which feels most sensitive upon this or compliant and time-serving press, every daily published in Philadelphia in the interest of
the Opposition being controlled by the professional politicians already alluded to as accomplished intriguers. All these sheets are hostile
to us, either indulging in avowed enmity or its original elaments, can justify such an act. No matter what evils, either real or imaginary had been restricted and limited, the free States | may exist in the body politic, if each individual had gone on increasing so astonishingly, that or every set of twenty individuals, out of more than twenty millions of people, is to be perent. | mitted in his own way, and in defiance of the To countervail this state of things, you asked laws of the land, to undertake to correct those for the admission of Texas. Many of us in the evils, there is not a Government upon the face North were opposed to annexation. The Whig party was unanimously against the measure. But you wanted Texas; and although we knew only from abstract principles, and believe it would weaken our party here, we went in for annexation, and Texas, already a slave State, every form, in combating evil wherever it excame into the Union. But that measure was a hard blow to us in the States of New York ists, forget that the right which they claim for themselves exists equally in every other person.
All Governments, the best which have been devised, encroach necessarily more or less on North, as an offset against Texas, sought to attach to the grant the "Wilmot Proviso."

The history of that event shows that we stood

about this troublesome question, and agreed that there should be no more restrictive laws, but "that the people of the Territories, like"

In regard to the misguided man who led the but "that the people of the Territories, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within to make. He has already expiated upon the eir limits."

We then inquired whether that was all you gallows the crime which he committed against the laws of his country; and to answer for his wanted. You answered, no; that your slaves arm away, and that Congress ought to provide some machinery by which they could be recaptured. We said, very well. And then the furest.

gitive slave law was passed.

It would seem, therefore, that you have had it pretty much your own way; and now, why is it that some of you are going to dissolve the stituted when a similar transaction took place You say you want additional guaranties in favor of Slavery; that an insurrection has been organized at Harper's Ferry, and that your dearest rights have been wounded in the person which, I trust, I may have the support of every Senator, provides for the investigation of a like transaction which occurred in the State of Mis souri. I will briefly state what that transaction was, as it may not be fresh in the recollection

of Senators.

The Government of the United States had an arsenal at the town of Liberty, in the State of Missouri, of which Captain Leonard had charge. In December, 1855—and the facts which I state appear upon the official records of the country-Captain Leonard testifies that a Judge Thom son, in company with a large number of others, appeared at the arsenal, overpowered him, conined him, broke down the magazines, supplied themselves wi h cannon, rifles, swords, and pis-tols, with powder and ball, and took them away

just when we had supposed the Democracy had planted itself finally upon a platform that could stand for all time to come, you demand new guaranties. You propose to take up the platform, and insert a new plank—"that Slavery

to the fortunes of no man for the Presidency, but await the action of the Republican Nation al Convention, prepared earnestly to sustain its naminee. They will countenance no movement intended to forestall the action of that Convention, or incite a departure from its described in behalf of any particular candidate for the Presidency. A liberal expenditure of money may produce an apparent abow of popular sentiment, and even secure an array of local nominating bodies throughout the State, but there is no popular entimately presented, Chase, Bauks, Cameron, Read, Bates, or Seward, he will receive from the Pennsylvania Republicans unhesitating support. They claim to be friends of Freedom and good government, and they deem this a proper time to proclaim their convictions. They see clearly the tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies must convictions. They see clearly the tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies must convictions. They see clearly the tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies must convictions. They see clearly the tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies must convictions. They see clearly the tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies must convictions. They see clearly the tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies must convictors. They were left, and they did not the tendencies of the age, and what those tendencies must conv making up this deficiency.

"Immediately after this robbery, I reported

he circumstances to Colonel Craig, at Washington, specifying the number and amount of each of the different articles taken. In the each of the different articles taken. In the course of the winter, he sent me orders to ship the public property to Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis arsenal, giving me a schedule of the amount to be taken to each place; which I did as soon as navigation opened."—House Report, No. 200, Thirty-fourth Congress, first session, pages 1130—'31. It seems that the arsenal at Liberty was bro-

ken up, and what remained of the arms were shipped to other military posts. Now, sir, there is a very striking similarity between the breaking into that arsenal and the attack upon the one at Harper's Ferry. The question of Slavary had to do with both. The arsenal in Missouri was broken into for the purpose of obtaining arms to ferce Slavery upon Kansas; the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was taken possession of for the purpose of expelling Slavery. session of for the purpose of expelling Slavery and it seems to me both proper subjects to be inquired into. Perhaps the latter would never have occurred, if inquiry had been made, and the proper steps had been taken when the cry came up from Kansas of these outrages, and when citizens of Kansas were murdered by the rate by persons in the same army with then very arms taken from this arsenal, or at any Then the complaints that were made were treated as the "shrieks of bleeding Kansas," and they could not be heard. I trust they may get a better hearing now. Now, sir, when the shrieks of Virginia are heard, and the ears of the country are opened, I trust those from Kansas may get a hearing also. I am prepared to hear both; and I hope that the investigaion in regard to Harper's Ferry may be impa tial, thorough, and complete, and let whoever is implicated in the unlawful transactions there be held responsible; and so, too, in regard to
the seizure of the arsenal in the State of Missouri. I offer the following amendment:

"After the word 'invaded,' in the fourth

clause of the resolution, insert:

"And that said committee inquire also into he facts attending the invasion, seizure, and robbery, in December, 1855, of the arsenal of the United States at Liberty, in the State of Missouri, by a mob or body of armed men, and report whether such seizure and robbery was report whether such seizure and robbery was attended by resistance to the authorities of the United States, and followed by an invasion of the Territory of Kansas, and the plunder and murder of any of its inhabitants, or of any citizen of the United States, by the persons who thus seized the arms and ammunition of the thus seized the arms and ammunition of the Government, or others combined with these; and are attended by all classes of men—friends, Government, or others combined with these; whether said seizure and robbery of the arsenal were made under color of any organization intended to subvert the Government of any of the States or Territories of the Union; what was the character and extent of such organization, and whether any citizens of the United States, not to tyrants is obedience to God,' and, therefore present, were implicated therein, or accessory the slaves should be incited to resist their mass thereto, by contributions of money, arms, am-munition, or otherwise; what was the charac-and explained the meaning of his resolution to ter and extent of the military equipments in the hands or under the control of said mob, subsequently used by said mob; what was the value of the arms and ammunition of every description so taken from the said arsenal by the mob; whether the same or any part therethe mob; whether the same or any part thereof had been returned; and the value of such before, and had given his views at length, and as were lost; whether Captain Luther Leonard, the United States officer in command of John Brown in the strongest manner, he the arsenal at the time, communicated the facts in relation to its seizure and robbery to his suin relation to its seizure and robbery to his superior officer, and what measures, if any, were way, and let those who hired the

Mr. MASON thought the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois calculated to by him, contained nothing but a simple expresembarrass the original resolution. He also sion of opposition to Slavery by all proper and deprecated the tone of ridicule with which Mr. legitimate means; but it was artfully drawn by Trumbull spoke of the "shrieks from Vir. Mr. Wright, so as to convey to those who did not

inia." hear his explanations a meaning of a different character—doubtless with a view of increasing

by you faithfully.

Then it occurred to you that that old law of Congress, called the "Missouri Compromise act," was unconstitutional and unfair, and you asked to have it repealed. Well, we agreed to it, and it was repealed accordingly. And then we came to a definite understanding with you have the two properties of the strong? Till we are prepared to inaugurate such a state as this, no man can justify the deeds done at Harper's law of late their policy has been entirely that he has approved the act of Brown, either more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia. He reminded the Senate that he has approved the act of Brown, either more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia. He reminded the Southern statesmen, and among them for from Virginia the heas approved the act of Brown, either more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia. He reminded the Southern statesmen, and among them for from Virginia the has approved the act of Brown, either more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia. He reminded the Southern statesmen, and among them for from Virginia the carried at wish that the investigation might be even more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia. He reminded the Southern statesmen, and among them for from Virginia the carried at wish that the has approved the act of Brown, either more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia. He reminded the Southern statesmen, and among them for from Virginia the virginia that he has approved the act of Brown, either more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia. He reminded the Southern statesmen, and among them for from Virginia the virginia that he has approved the act of Brown, either more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia the virginia that he has approved the act of Brown, either the order than the has approved the act of Brown, either the more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-tor from Virginia the virginia that he has appr But of late their policy has been entirely changed. They now call on the Federal Gov-

changed. They now can on the Federal Correctly stated. During the stated there, are correctly stated. During the States and Territories. Mr. Hale made a canvass in New York, I spent two weeks there. States and Territories. Mr. Hale made a statement similar to that quoted from Mr. Wilson, in regard to the state of public feeling in the free States, in reference to the invasion of Virginia.

canvass in New York, I spent two weeks there, and addressed tens of thousands of people, and my speeches were reported in full two or three times. In those speeches I expressed my views in regard to this raid of John Brown at

statements of Northern gentlemen in regard to ing of the citizens of my town for two hours on the condition of Northern sentiment.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, undertook a defence

ter in regard to the Harper's Ferry affair. At of the Border Ruffian invasions of Kansas, and justified the seizure of arms belonging to the my speech for publication, but other affairs in-

jects of inquiry were proper, but suggested that they be referred to separate committees. Mr. WILSON. I shall vote, Mr. President, very cheerfully, for the proposition made by the Senator from Virginia; and I shall also vote for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois; but I would not do so if it was

fore the country.

Now. sir, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. town were present, The postmaster was present,

cere, that he had violated the law, but that he had followed out his deepest and sincerest consist of the deepest and sincerest convictions, and was willing to take the conservictions, so this acts. Then, to add to all the rest, the present Governor of Virginia, by his mode of dealing with this question, by his effort to get up a panic and to make a parade, has excited a feeling of derision and contempt among the masses of the people. In my judgment, the sympathy and the popular feeling manifested towards John Brown are owing more to the conduct of Governor Wise than to any other source whatever. Had he dealt with his question as a wise and discreet magistrate; had these parties been brought to trial at the proper time, and tried fairly; had he sent a few constables, or perhaps a few armored men there, to preserve order; had he held these parties responsible, and not attempted to implicate men, for partisan purposes, in complicity with it; had he dealt with his question as a wise and discreet and proper man, who had no alterior purpose to gain, what we witness in this country to-day would never have taken place.

Sir, I shall vote most cheerfully for this investigation. I hope it will be thorough; I hope the investigation will be honest; I hope it will go to the bottom of the affair. I shall vote for the amendment of the Senator from Illinois as it should have been dealt with by a discreet and proper man, who had no alterior purpose to gain, what we witness in this country to-day would never have taken place.

Sir, I shall vote most cheerfully for this investigation will be honest; I hope it will go to the bottom of the affair. I shall vote for the original proposition, with or without it.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, made statements and expressed sentiments similar to those of Mr. Wilson.

nents and expressed sentiments similar to those

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I do not rise for the purpose of going into any part of this general debate, but I beg for a moment the at-tention of the Senator from Massachusetts who just now occupied the floor. I have seen a newspaper statement to the effect that a meeting was held at Natick, in the State of Massa chusetts, which, I believe, is the home of the honorable Senator, on the 20th of last month, at which this resolution was passed:

"Whereas resistance to tyrants is obedience

to God: Therefore,
"Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the slaves to resist their masters, and the right and duty of the people of the North to incite them to resistance, and to aid them in it."

This resolution, I understand, was passed at a very large meeting of the immediate friends, neighbors, and constituents of the honorable Senator frem Massachusetts, and he was per-Senator frem Massachusetts, and he was personally present at that meeting. I desire to ask him whether it is true that he was present at the meeting, and if so, whether he resisted, either by his advice, or in any other mode, the passage of the resolution? If it suits the Senator, I will take his answer now.

Mr. WILSON. When the Senator closes his remarks I will explain the matter, or I will do it now.

Mr. WILSON. When the Matter, or I will do it now. either by his advice, or in any other mode, the passage of the resolution? If it suits the Senator, I will take his answer now. Mr. WILSON. When the Senator closes

do it now.

Mr. BROWN. I will take the answer now.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I will send to the chair a copy of the Boston Journal, which contains a letter written by a gentleman in the

own where I reside, in regard to that meeting; and it explains the whole matter. Mr. BROWN. Very well. The Clerk read the letter referred to, as fol-

"NATICK, December 2. To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

"Your paper of Friday contains an article from a Southern paper, alluding to a meeting in this town, which was addressed by H. C. Wright, and attended by Senator Wilson, and at which was passed a resolution in favor of inciting slaves to resistance. It is due to General Wilson that the facts should be correctly opponents, and the indifferent, who usually go and hear in silence, and let the lecturer have "At the meeting referred to, Mr. Wright

offered a resolution to the effect, 'that resistance unprofitable. But very few voted on the lution, and no one spoke but Mr. Wright. "As General Wilson had addressed a large

they pleased, and take the responsibility.
"The resolution of Mr. Wright, as interpre

remonstrated against the outrages in Kansas the alarm and excitement now prevailing in the south. Whatever may be the sins of General South. South. Whatever may be the sins of General Mr. HALE spoke at some length, and expressed a wish that the investigation might be even more thorough than was proposed by the Sena-

the receipt of this intelligence, which was received after I had left my home. The facts, as Wriginia.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, made some temperate and conciliatory remarks upon the subject, and expressed his gratification at the in my State, and I addressed a very large meeting. Government at Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that both substance of inquiry were proper, but suggested that where I live, we have more than a thousand voters. We have some ten or twenty men who ore radical Abolitionists. Some of them were present; they did not interrupt me or the meeting. When the meeting was through, they said to their neighbors and friends, and some of them came to me and said, that they disagreed with me entirely, and would have somebody that a committee shall be appointed, and that a committee shall be appointed, and that that a committee shall be appointed, and that a searching investigation shall be made; and whoever may be implicated in any way with the movement at Harper's Ferry, I am willing that that person shall be held responsible before the country.

Short time alterwards, Mr. Henry C. Wilging a professed dissurdant and the short time alterwards, Mr. Henry C. Wilging a short time alterwards, Mr.

themselves wit heannen, rides, swords, and pistols, with powder and ball, and took them away from the arsenal. This was followed by the interest of the country. The process of the country in the same and the same and the same area of the country. It believe I utter but the senting of an officer of the United States, under the charge of an officer of the United States, with the away of an officer of the United States, when I say, that when the intelligence of an officer of the United States, with the away of an officer of the United States, when I say, that when the intelligence of an officer of the United States, when I say, that when the intelligence of an officer of the United States, when I say, that when the intelligence of an officer of the United States, when I say that when the intelligence of an officer of the United States. It appears that so the creative of the press and the people with weapond the country. When the intelligence came of its real character, it are intelligence of the United States. It appears that so the creative of the press and the people with motions of sincere and profound regret. But, and the states of the United States. It appears that so the creative of the press and the people with motions of sincere and profound regret. But, and the states of the people with the profound regret. But, and the states of the people with the profound regret. But, and the states of the people with the profound regret. But, and the states of the people with the profound regret. But, and the states of the people with the profound regret. But, and the states of the people with the profound regret. But, and the states of the people with the profound regret. But, and the profound regret in the city of the profound regret in the city of the profound regret in the people with the profound regret in the city of the profound regret in the profound regret in the profound regret in the profo

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